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Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Initial reports of the States parties

CROATIA*

* This report is being published as received, without formal editing.

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INTRODUCTION

1. On 8 October 1991 the Republic of Croatia became a party to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

In Croatia, where 51.5% of the total of 4,784,000 inhabitants (1991 population census) are women, great attention is devoted to their status.

Croatian legislation is in full compliance with the provisions of this Convention. Few countries in the world has such high standards of the protection of women at work and during maternity and of their health protection as the Republic of Croatia, which can be seen from this Report.

Women are protected de iure and de facto. However, women do not use to the fullest some of the rights guaranteed by law, particularly the rights concerning their participation in the country's political life.

Women in Croatia, having equal rights with men in all spheres - economic, cultural, educational, family - de iure and de facto, have not used the possibilities for becoming equal with men in political life and have not occupied the position pertaining to them.

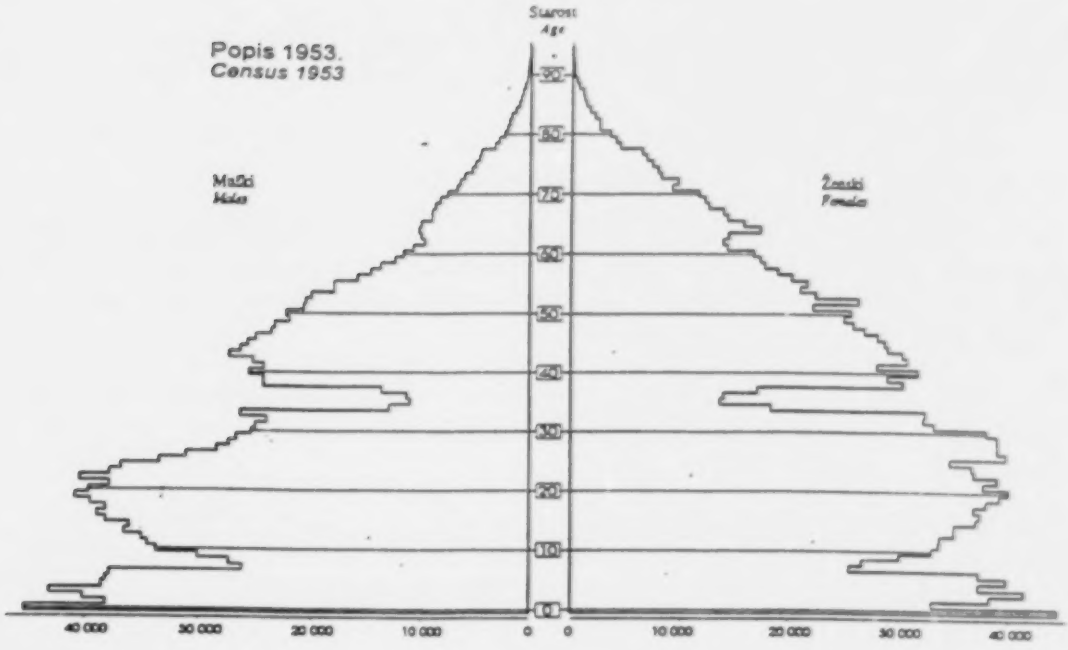
Croatian women have taken an active part in the war imposed to Croatia, not only as a support for Croatian soldiers but also as members of the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia, either as doctors or nurses, or defending the country on the very front-line together with men. Therefore it should be expected that they will know how to achieve their position in society and become an important factor and maker of Croatia's policy in peace-time as well.

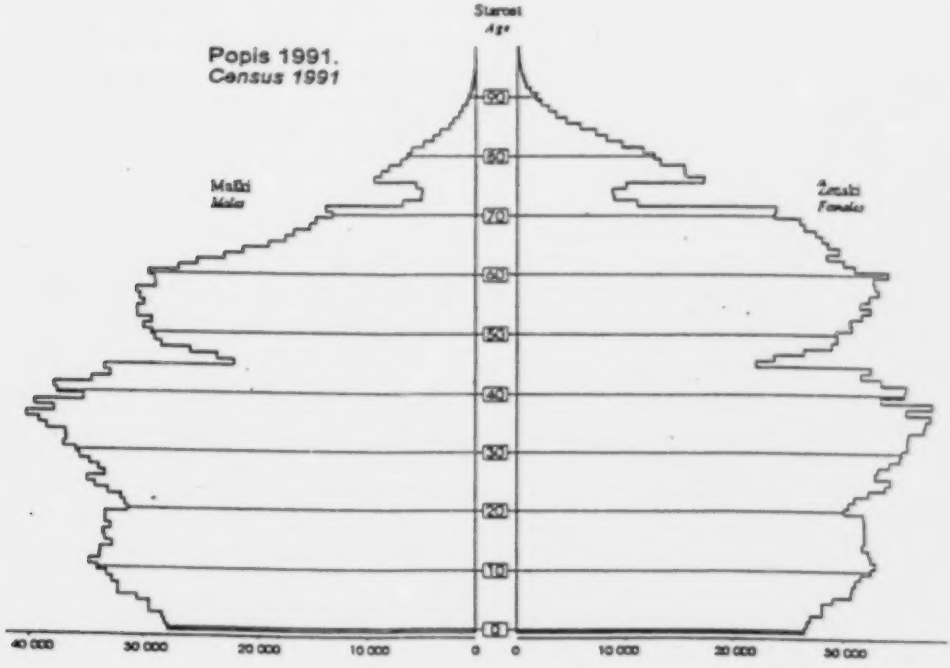
2. Croatian Core Document

General information about the country, its population, political structure, general legal framework of the protection of human rights etc. can be found in the Croatian Core Document (HRI/CORE/1/Add 32) of 18 March 1994.

STANOVNIŠTVO PREMA SPOLU I STAROSTI
Popisi stanovništva 1953. i 1991. godine

POPULATION GROUPED ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE
Censuses 1953 and 1991





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STANOVNIŠTVO
POPULATION

. STANOVNIŠTVO PREMA SPOLU I STAROSTI
POPULATION GROUPED ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE

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	Stanovnici prema starosti *Population by age group*				Struktura prema spolu i starosti, postoci *Population by sex and age group, in percent*							
	ukupno *Total*	0-14 godina *0-14 years*	15-64 godine *15-64 years*	65 i više i nepoznato *Over 65 or unknown*	ukupno *Total*	0-14 godina *0-14 years*	15-64 godine *15-64 years*	65 i više i nepoznato *Over 65 or unknown*	ukupno *Total*	0-14 godina *0-14 years*	15-64 godine *15-64 years*	65 i više i nepoznato *Over 65 or unknown*
Popis 1953. godine *1953 Census*												
Ukupno *Total*	3 936	1 065	2 596	275	100	100	100	100	100	27,0	66,0	7,0
Muški *Males*	1 861	540	1 210	111	47,3	50,7	46,6	40,3	100	29,0	65,0	6,0
Ženski *Females*	2 075	525	1 386	164	52,7	49,3	53,4	59,7	100	25,3	66,8	7,9
Popis 1961. godine *1961 Census*												
Ukupno *Total*	4 160	1 132	2 715	313	100	100	100	100	100	27,2	65,3	7,5
Muški *Males*	1 986	575	1 289	122	47,7	50,8	47,5	39,1	100	28,9	64,9	6,2
Ženski *Females*	2 174	557	1 426	191	52,3	49,2	52,5	60,9	100	25,6	65,6	8,8
Popis 1971. godine *1971 Census*												
Ukupno *Total*	4 426	1 003	2 972	451	100	100	100	100	100	22,6	67,2	10,2
Muški *Males*	2 139	511	1 445	183	48,3	51,0	48,6	40,5	100	23,9	67,6	8,5
Ženski *Females*	2 287	492	1 527	268	51,7	49,0	51,4	59,5	100	21,5	66,8	11,7
Popis 1981. godine *1981 Census*												
Ukupno *Total*	4 601	964	3 077	560	100	100	100	100	100	20,9	66,9	12,2
Muški *Males*	2 227	494	1 513	220	48,4	51,2	49,2	39,3	100	22,2	67,9	9,9
Ženski *Females*	2 374	470	1 564	340	51,6	48,8	50,8	60,7	100	19,8	65,9	14,3
Popis 1991. godine *1991 Census*												
Ukupno *Total*	4 784	926	3 230	628	100	100	100	100	100	19,4	67,5	13,1
Muški *Males*	2 319	474	1 612	233	48,5	51,2	49,9	37,1	100	20,4	69,5	10,1
Ženski *Females*	2 465	452	1 618	395	51,5	48,8	50,1	62,9	100	18,3	65,7	16,0

STANOVNIŠTVO PREMA PETOGODIŠNJIM STAROSNIM GRUPAMA I SPOLU

POPULATION ACCORDING TO FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	Popis 1953. godine *1953 Census*		Popis 1961. godine *1961 Census*		Popis 1971. godine *1971 Census*		Popis 1981. godine *1981 Census*		Popis 1991. godine *1991 Census*	
	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*
Ukupno *Total*	1 861 229	2 074 793	1 986 204*	2 173 492	2 139 048	2 287 173	2 226 890	2 374 579	2 318 623	2 465 642
0 - 4 godine *0 - 4 years*	204 596	198 218	183 600	177 664	158 712	153 323	167 341	159 355	143 588	136 468
5 - 9	159 790	155 424	197 700	190 973	169 578	162 664	164 378	156 738	161 383	153 314
10 - 14	175 445	171 019	193 792	188 338	182 674	175 538	161 463	154 425	169 518	161 908
15 - 19	194 870	188 546	147 605	145 320	199 876	192 318	170 655	165 133	166 909	159 381
20 - 24	193 660	189 907	171 498	165 623	191 155	176 308	184 167	178 791	162 613	157 609
25 - 29	146 455	177 877	180 522	177 634	141 397	134 871	193 947	181 347	172 740	169 648
30 - 34	113 775	149 381	169 090	174 997	169 132	162 043	179 577	167 840	185 298	180 658
35 - 39	84 726	104 005	126 959	166 232	179 416	175 388	133 199	131 803	192 203	182 888
40 - 44	128 299	149 831	81 781	104 701	165 457	171 274	159 845	158 331	176 628	168 838
45 - 49	119 827	134 712	106 053	130 407	122 474	162 286	167 186	169 459	129 464	130 385
50 - 54	101 671	118 102	121 466	140 528	77 179	101 317	151 284	164 215	150 063	154 364
55 - 59	75 043	96 305	103 403	120 100	96 176	123 070	108 217	153 296	149 183	162 219
60 - 64	52 046	77 086	80 308	100 494	102 842	128 418	65 039	93 824	126 447	152 501
65 - 69	45 904	68 804	48 171	70 034	78 055	102 005	73 876	106 500	83 278	136 188
70 - 74	31 712	46 686	34 075	55 293	52 078	76 584	66 932	99 768	43 574	76 102
75 - 79	20 180	29 335	22 373	36 184	24 065	42 468	38 837	65 297	38 517	71 125
80 - 84	9 092	12 914	10 519	17 388	11 255	22 552	17 322	33 300	24 218	49 011
85 - 89	3 216	5 036	3 734	6 852	4 486	9 536	4 864	12 079	7 786	19 024
90 - 94	665	1 261	949	1 797	967	2 300	1 143	3 380	1 633	4 560
95 i više godina *Over 95 years*	111	164	339	547	200	507	249	717	233	791
Nepoznato *Age unknown*	146	180	2 267	2 386	11 874	12 403	17 369	18 981	33 347	38 660

/...

STANOVNIŠTVO
POPULATION

STANOVNIŠTVO PREMA GODINAMA STAROSTI I SPOLU
POPULATION GROUPED BY AGE AND SEX

	Popis 1991. godine *1991 Census*		
	ukupno *Total*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*
Ukupno *Total*	4 784 265	2 318 623	2 465 642
Manje od 1 godine *Under 1 year*	54 459	27 915	26 544
1	54 926	28 250	26 676
2	55 445	28 441	27 004
3	57 613	29 487	28 126
4	57 613	29 495	28 118
5	59 765	30 636	29 129
6	63 041	32 333	30 708
7	63 093	32 307	30 786
8	63 925	32 810	31 115
9	64 873	33 297	31 576
10	66 576	34 090	32 486
11	67 674	34 795	32 879
12	66 405	33 874	32 531
13	66 095	33 789	32 306
14	64 676	32 970	31 706
15	65 341	33 420	31 921
16	65 448	33 588	31 860
17	64 924	33 035	31 889
18	65 321	33 428	31 893
19	65 256	33 438	31 818
20	61 507	31 406	30 101
21	62 146	31 655	30 491
22	63 015	32 027	30 988
23	65 494	33 223	32 271
24	68 060	34 302	33 758
25	69 266	34 951	34 315
26	66 313	33 463	32 850
27	67 095	33 956	33 139
28	69 013	34 768	34 245
29	70 701	35 602	35 099
30	71 387	35 977	35 410
31	73 079	37 132	35 947
32	72 722	36 796	35 926
33	72 900	36 916	35 984
34	75 868	38 477	37 391
35	76 802	39 170	37 632
36	78 309	40 295	38 014
37	73 623	37 867	35 756
38	77 677	39 567	38 110
39	68 680	35 304	33 376
40	73 285	37 645	35 640
41	73 656	37 897	35 759
42	68 016	34 608	33 408
43	64 607	33 014	31 593
44	65 902	33 464	32 438
45	44 206	22 189	22 017
46	47 449	23 705	23 744
47	52 425	26 030	26 395
48	57 352	28 478	28 874
49	58 417	29 062	29 355
50	58 666	29 370	29 296
51	60 752	30 078	30 674
52	59 853	29 389	30 464
53	62 144	30 584	31 560
54	63 012	30 642	32 370
55	61 370	29 967	31 403
56	62 610	30 355	32 255
57	63 882	30 742	33 140
58	61 840	29 030	32 810
59	61 700	29 089	32 611
60	63 450	29 646	33 804
61	57 961	27 043	30 918
62	55 333	25 445	29 888
63	51 420	22 990	28 430
64	50 784	21 323	29 461
65	47 449	18 960	28 489
66	45 510	17 535	27 975
67	44 081	16 684	27 397
68	41 710	15 336	26 374
69	40 716	14 763	25 953
70	37 071	13 337	23 734
71	37 745	13 935	23 810
72	17 441	6 386	11 055
73	13 731	4 974	8 757
74	13 688	4 942	8 746
75	15 465	5 541	9 924
76	26 565	9 381	17 184
77	24 178	8 670	15 508
78	23 404	8 005	15 399
79	20 030	6 920	13 110
80	18 862	6 279	12 583
81	17 436	5 920	11 516
82	14 373	4 826	9 547
83	12 064	3 932	8 132
84	10 494	3 261	7 233
85	8 220	2 418	5 802
86	6 479	1 951	4 528
87	5 037	1 471	3 566
88	4 108	1 160	2 948
89	2 966	786	2 180
90	2 294	620	1 674
91	1 606	420	1 186
92	1 054	278	776
93	791	206	585
94	448	109	339
95	360	81	279
96	233	57	176
97	155	34	121
98	115	24	91
99	63	14	49
100 i više godina *Over 100 years*	98	23	75
Nepoznato *Age unknown*	72 007	33 347	38 660

PART I

Article 1

3. The framework of the policy of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women is the normative system which includes the Constitution, laws and measures, including those of repression, and their implementation before courts and other authorities. The policy is based on the concept of a highly developed institutionalized protection, which can make human rights and freedoms and the equality of rights of women and men a legally achievable category. Prerequisites for the implementation and development of this protection is a political pluralism, which enables the representation of interests of all members of political community, and a division of authority which provides for the general independence of judicial authority as the principal defender of human rights and freedoms as well as for its organizational and functional independence of executive and legislative authorities.

4. The Republic of Croatia has created the conditions for the implementation of Article 1 of the Convention by adopting laws which prohibit discrimination against women and by enabling the implementation of these laws through state authority in compliance with the principle of Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia concerning the division of authority into legislative, executive and judicial.

5. Following the Constitutional Decision on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Croatia of 25 June 1991 and the Parliament's Decision of 8 October 1991 on severing all constitutional and legal connections with SFRY, the Republic of Croatia, as one of the successors of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has notified to the depositary the succession to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. Thus it has assumed the obligation of implementing all its provisions, as the Article 134 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia stipulates that international agreements concluded and ratified in accordance with the Constitution and made public shall be part of the Republic's internal legal order and shall in terms of legal effect be above law.

Article 2

6. Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia as the point of reference concerning the state's position towards its citizens stipulates that citizens of the Republic of Croatia shall enjoy all rights and freedoms, regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status or other properties.

Articles 14 - 69 of the Constitution further elaborate fundamental rights and freedoms of man and citizens. Man and woman are treated as one subject and protected as equal by the Constitution.

Woman is mentioned as a separate subject only when special, intensified protection of her position is necessary, e.g. in Article 64, para. 3 of the Constitution,

which provides that "young people, mothers and disabled persons shall be entitled to special protection at work."

Freedoms and rights may only be restricted by law to protect the freedoms and rights of other people and the public order, morality and health (Article 16 of the Constitution).

It must be stressed that restrictions of certain rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution during a state of war or an immediate danger to the independence and integrity of the Republic, or in the event of some natural disaster (Article 17 of the Constitution) may not result in the inequality of citizens in respect of race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin.

7. According to a model established by the Constitution, human rights and freedoms are protected at regular courts and by other competent authorities, with the right to appeal, which may exceptionally be denied if other legal protection is ensured (Article 18 of the Constitution). Judicial control of the legality is guaranteed by individual acts of state administration and bodies vested with public powers (Article 19 of the Constitution). Individual acts of state administration and bodies vested with public powers must be based on a law which is in compliance with the Constitution, while courts administer justice on the basis of the Constitution and law (Article 115 of
the Constitution).

Judicial power is autonomous and independent, and the Supreme Court of Croatia ensures uniform application of laws and equality of citizens (Article 116 of the Constitution). The Supreme Court secures a uniform interpretation of the extent of human rights and freedoms and thus guarantees legal security of citizens.

An ombudsman, as a commissioner of the Croatian Parliament, protects the constitutional and legal rights of citizens in proceedings before government administration and bodies vested with public powers (Article 93 of the Constitution).

According to Article 125 of the Constitution, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia has, among other things, the task to protect the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

This concept of a highly developed institutionalized protection can make human rights and freedoms and the equality of rights of women and men a legally achievable category, the implementation of which is secured as set forth in part 2.3.

8. According to Article 5 of the Constitution, as mentioned above, laws must conform with the Constitution and other regulations with the Constitution and law, in order to secure the constitutionality of law and a coherent legal protection of citizens.

Legal systems of procedural law are based on the equality of rights of man and woman. Man and woman are equally entitled to all legal expedients in proceedings before courts and other competent authorities.

The Constitution provides for a special financial and legal protection of women and their rights in connection with childbirth, maternity and child care (Article 56), rights in connection with family, marriage and common-law marriage (Article 61) and the abovementioned right to special protection at work (Article 64). Relevant laws provide for this protection as well as measures of repression in case of unlawful violation of the rights guaranteed to women.

A subsidiary type of protection is the criminal-law protection. The provision of Article 45, para.1 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia defines the violation of the equality of rights of citizens as an independent criminal offence of a general nature. This offence is given when "someone denies or restricts a right or freedom of man and citizen guaranteed by the Constitution, law, a regulation or by-law, on the basis of a difference in nationality, race, colour, religion, ethnic origin, sex, education, social position, social origin or property, or when someone gives privileges or benefits to citizens on the basis of these differences." For this offence a prison sentence of three months to five years is provided.

Chapter IX of the current Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia from 1977, entitled Criminal Acts against Human Dignity and Morality, contains provisions in which woman is mentioned as an object of the protection of her sexual and physical integrity. These criminal provisions read as follows:

Rape (Article 79 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia)

(Para.1) If someone forces a woman with which he does not live in a marriage to sexual intercourse by use of force or the threat of attacking her life or body or the life or body of a person close to her, he shall be punished by a one to ten-year prison.

(Para.2) If the act from para.1 of this Article has resulted in a serious bodily injury or death of the woman, if the rape was performed by several persons, or if the act was extremely cruel or humiliating, the perpetrator shall be punished by at least three years of prison.

The victim of this criminal act is a woman who has attained 14 years, as a sexual intercourse with a child is criminalized separately in Article 83 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia.

Sexual intercourse with a helpless person (Article 80 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia)

(Para.1) If someone has a sexual intercourse with a woman with which he does not live in a marriage by abusing her mental disease, temporary mental disorder, mental retardation, weakness or any other condition making the woman enable to resist, he shall be given a three-month to five-year prison sentence.

(Para.2) If the act from para.1 of this Article has resulted in a serious bodily injury or death of the woman, if the rape was performed by several persons, or if the act was extremely cruel or humiliating, the perpetrator shall be punished by at least one-year prison sentence.

Coercion to sexual intercourse (Article 81 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia)

If someone forces a woman with which he does not live in a marriage to sexual intercourse by threatening to reveal something about her or a person close to her which could harm their honour or reputation or by some other serious threat, he shall be given a six-month to five-year prison sentence.

Sexual intercourse by the abuse of office (Article 82 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia)

(Para.1) If someone by the abuse of office forces a woman dependent on him due to her poverty or other difficult circumstances to sexual intercourse, he shall be given a three-month to three-year prison sentence.

(Para.2) A teacher, parent, adopter, guardian, step-father, etc. who abuses his position or the relation to have a sexual intercourse with a juvenile person older than 14 years assigned to him for tuition, upbringing, care or nursing, shall be given a six-month to five-year prison sentence.

In other words, the provision of para.2 of this Article protects a juvenile female person who has not attained the age of 18.

Sexual misconduct (Article 85 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia)

(Para.1) If a person in a case described in Articles 79 through 82 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia performs only a sexual misconduct, he shall be given a three-month to five-year prison sentence.

(Para.3) If the act from para.1 of this Article was extremely cruel or humiliating, the perpetrator shall be punished by a one-year to ten-year prison sentence.

According to statistics available to the Public Attorney's Office of the Republic of Croatia, in 1993 69 persons were reported for the criminal act of rape from Article 79 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia. 51 persons were accused and 41 sentenced. Against 40 persons a non-suspended prison sentence was pronounced, while a suspended sentence was pronounced only against one person.

ZAPOSLENOST I PLAĆE
EMPLOYMENT AND PAY

5-5. BROJ I STRUKTURA ZAPOSLENIH, PO JKD-u I PREMA SPOLU, U 1992. GODINI[1)]

5-5. NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED, BY TYPE OF WORK AND SEX, ACCORDING TO UCEA, 1992[1)]

	Broj zaposlenih *Number employed*				
	ukupno *Total*		žene *Women*		
	godišnji prosjek 1992 *Average for year 1992*	stanje 30. IX. 1992 *Number employed as of 30 Sept 1992*	godišnji prosjek 1992 *Average for year 1992*	stanje 30. IX. 1992 *Number employed as of 30 Sept 1992*	
Ukupno	1 137 923	1 117 134	511 086	506 387	*Total*
Privreda	903 843	883 499	348 769	344 218	*Goods and services sector*
Industrija i rudarstvo	397 635	391 052	161 211	160 071	*Mining and industry*
Elektroprivreda	17 094	16 814	3 259	3 205	*Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity*
Proizvodnja ugljena	614	602	53	51	*Extraction of coal*
Prerada ugljena	488	470	78	77	*Coal processing*
Proizvodnja nafte i zemnog plina	2 280	2 270	579	591	*Extraction of crude petroleum and gas*
Proizvodnja naftnih derivata	5 408	5 267	1 325	1 239	*Petroleum products industry*
Crna metalurgija	7 816	7 704	1 253	1 264	*Iron and steel industry*
Proizvodnja ruda obojenih metala	453	302	45	30	*Non-ferrous ore mining*
Proizvodnja obojenih metala	1 241	1 089	72	69	*Non-ferrous metal production*
Prerada obojenih metala	2 794	2 717	600	594	*Non-ferrous metal processing*
Proizvodnja nemetalnih minerala	622	616	98	97	*Extraction of non-metal minerals*
Prerada nemetalnih minerala	7 255	6 955	2 728	2 679	*Processing of non-metal minerals*
Metaloprerađivačka djelatnost	28 921	28 260	7 145	6 892	*Manufacture of metal products*
Strojogradnja	21 696	21 077	3 753	3 728	*Machine industry*
Proizvodnja prometnih sredstava	11 527	11 232	2 637	2 557	*Manufacture of transport equipment*
Brodogradnja	16 352	15 860	2 132	2 270	*Shipbuilding*
Proizvodnja električnih strojeva i aparata	24 906	24 536	9 913	9 767	*Manufacture of electrical equipment*
Proizvodnja bazних kemijskih proizvoda	13 378	12 753	3 417	3 303	*Basic chemical industry*
Prerada kemijskih proizvoda	18 649	18 945	8 917	8 989	*Chemical products industry*
Proizvodnja kamena, šljunka i pijska	3 996	3 735	406	383	*Stone, gravel and sand quarrying*
Proizvodnja građevnog materijala	13 536	13 289	2 396	2 328	*Building materials industry*
Proizvodnja piljene građe i ploča	8 758	8 766	2 281	2 311	*Lumber industry*
Proizvodnja finalnih proizvoda od drva	22 937	22 371	7 784	7 602	*Finished wood products industry*
Proizvodnja i prerada papira	7 110	6 831	2 857	2 725	*Paper and paper products*
Proizvodnja tekstilnih prediva i tkanina	16 218	16 053	10 670	10 590	*Textile fiber and fabric industry*
Proizvodnja gotovih tekstilnih proizvoda	46 238	45 488	38 265	37 768	*Finished textile products industry*
Proizvodnja kože i krzna	2 319	2 182	1 133	1 063	*Leather and fur industry*
Proizvodnja kožne obuće i galanterije	21 396	21 672	15 526	15 757	*Leather footwear and accessories manufacturing*
Prerada kaučuka	3 280	3 277	1 459	1 447	*Rubber industry*
Proizvodnja prehrambenih proizvoda	46 537	46 014	20 373	20 328	*Food products industry*
Proizvodnja pića	7 466	7 388	2 598	2 633	*Beverage industry*
Proizvodnja stočne hrane	1 153	1 168	220	232	*Feed industry*
Proizvodnja i prerada duhana	3 316	3 863	1 809	2 216	*Tobacco industry*
Grafička djelatnost	8 355	7 998	3 959	3 794	*Printing*
Sakupljanje i primarna prerada industrijskih otpadaka	1 913	1 872	529	514	*Collecting and recycling of industrial waste*
Proizvodnja raznovrsnih proizvoda	1 633	1 616	938	928	*Miscellaneous manufacturing*
Poljoprivreda i ribarstvo	43 235	42 702	12 539	12 455	*Agriculture and fisheries*
Poljoprivredna proizvodnja	37 782	36 915	11 224	11 005	*Agricultural products*
Poljoprivredne usluge	3 846	4 214	1 025	1 155	*Agricultural services*
Ribarstvo	1 607	1 573	290	295	*Fisheries*
Šumarstvo	11 535	11 301	1 416	1 419	*Forestry*
Vodoprivreda	5 031	4 875	771	847	*Water management*
Građevinarstvo	76 144	71 751	9 575	9 269	*Construction*
Visokogradnja	35 271	32 525	4 655	4 415	*Building construction*
Niskogradnja i hidrogradnja	23 798	22 829	2 620	2 651	*Civil engineering*
Instalacijski i završni radovi	17 075	16 397	2 300	2 203	*Installation and finishing work*

1) Vidi napomenu 1) uz tablicu 5-1.

1) See note 1), table 5-1.

5-5. BROJ I STRUKTURA ZAPOSLENIH, PO JKD-u I PREMA SPOLU, U 1992. GODINI[1]

5-5. NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED, BY TYPE OF WORK AND SEX, ACCORDING TO UCEA, 1992[1]

(nastavak)
(continued)

Broj zaposlenih *Number employed*				
ukupno *Total*		žene *Women*		
godišnji prosjek 1992 *Average for year 1992*	stanje 30. IX. 1992 *Number employed as of 30 Sept 1992*	godišnji prosjek 1992 *Average for year 1992*	stanje 30. IX. 1992 *Number employed as of 30 Sept 1992*	
Promet i veze	95 688	93 890	19 780	19 653	*Transport and communications*
Željeznički promet	28 586	28 153	4 243	4 204	*Railways*
Pomorski promet	7 231	6 609	1 432	1 402	*Ocean shipping*
Riječni i jezerski promet	936	920	117	118	*Inland waterway transport*
Zračni promet	2 015	2 037	689	635	*Air transport*
Cestovni promet	21 082	20 571	2 833	2 866	*Road transport*
Gradski promet	7 572	7 430	1 665	1 646	*Urban transport*
Cjevovodni transport	534	530	71	70	*Pipelines*
Pretovarne usluge	7 832	7 564	1 194	1 145	*Transshipment services*
PTT usluge	19 930	20 076	7 536	7 567	*Communications*
Trgovina	123 842	120 730	70 486	68 877	*Trade*
Trgovina na malo	90 120	88 066	55 351	54 070	*Retail trade*
Trgovina na veliko	28 152	27 668	11 967	11 965	*Wholesale trade*
Robna razmjena s inozemstvom	5 570	4 996	3 168	2 842	*Foreign trade*
Ugostiteljstvo i turizam	52 542	51 543	31 457	31 200	*Hotels, restaurants and tourism*
Ugostiteljstvo	49 311	48 376	29 691	29 452	*Hotels and restaurants*
Turizam	3 231	3 167	1 766	1 748	*Tourism*
Obrtništvo	24 139	23 494	7 890	7 650	*Crafts and trades*
Obrtničke usluge i popravci	20 182	19 622	4 505	4 362	*Craft and repair work*
Osobne usluge	3 957	3 872	3 385	3 288	*Personal services*
Stambeno-komunalne djelatnosti	23 760	23 169	4 852	4 784	*ousing, utilities and public services*
Uređenje naselja i prostora	2 330	2 205	849	828	*Landscaping and maintenance*
Stambena djelatnost	748	733	424	450	*Housing services*
Komunalna djelatnost	20 682	20 231	3 579	3 506	*Utilities and public services*
Financijske i druge usluge	50 658	49 350	28 950	28 133	*inancial and other services*
Bankarstvo	18 963	18 231	14 656	14 084	*Banking*
Osiguranje imovine i osoba	4 494	4 453	2 429	2 436	*Property and life insurance*
Usluge na području prometa	8 457	8 414	3 653	3 654	*Trade-related services*
Projektiranje i srodne usluge	8 469	8 155	3 310	3 188	*Drafting and related services*
Geološka istraživanja	302	301	90	92	*Geological exploration*
Istraživačko-razvojni rad	5 759	5 421	2 480	2 268	*Research and development*
Poslovne usluge	4 214	4 375	2 332	2 411	*Business services*
Neprivreda	234 080	233 635	162 317	162 169	*ducation, health and government*
Obrazovanje i kultura	87 691	87 187	55 439	54 976	*ducation, culture and the arts*
Obrazovanje	64 430	64 243	44 148	43 836	*Education*
Znanstvenoistraživačka djelatnost	4 149	4 153	2 029	2 016	*Scientific research*
Kultura, umjetnost i informacije	17 482	17 182	8 611	8 485	*Culture, art and information*
Fizička kultura i sport	1 630	1 609	651	639	*Physical education and sport*
Zdravstvena zaštita i socijalna skrb	97 399	97 571	77 756	78 126	*Health care and social services*
Zdravstvena zaštita	73 122	73 298	57 726	58 031	*Health care*
Socijalna skrb	24 277	24 273	20 030	20 095	*Social services*
Tijela državne vlasti, tijela lokalne samouprave, fondovi, udruženja i organizacije[2]	48 624	48 519	28 966	28 927	*Central and local government bodies, funds, associations and organizations[2]*
Tijela državne vlasti, tijela lokalne samouprave i Ustavni sud RH	39 573	39 500	22 653	22642	*Central and local government bodies the Constitutional Court of Croatia*
Zavod za platni promet i fondovi	6 477	6 512	4 790	4 812	*Institution for Payment Transactions and funds*
Gospodarska udruženja i udruženja ustanova	756	745	439	434	*Business associations*
Političke stranke, društvene organizacije i udruge građana	1 818	1 762	1 084	1 039	*Political parties, social organizations public associations*

2) Vidi napomenu 2) ispod tablice 5-1.

2) See note 2), table 5-1.

NUMBER OF WORKERS GROUPED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF WORK, SEX AND SCHOOLING[1]
1991 Census

	Sex	Total	Persons with no schooling or 1-3 years elementary school	4-7 years elementary school	Elementary education	Secondary education				Technical and vocational education	University level education	Unknown
						Schools for highly and very highly skilled workers, other trained personnel	Secondary school	Secondary schools for nonmed personnel	Technical secondary education			
Total	All	1 502 379	24 698	137 603	293 868	294 302	45 292	257 249	199 454	104 297	143 987	1 539
	M	853 133	14 435	84 954	154 106	202 497	16 170	131 382	115 289	51 302	81 910	1 108
	F	649 246	10 263	52 649	139 762	91 895	29 122	125 867	84 185	52 995	62 077	431
Mining and industry	All	489 140	8 120	54 685	130 487	103 995	7 981	75 031	64 850	17 963	23 729	299
	M	290 602	4 833	31 558	58 437	78 060	3 075	42 768	43 392	12 670	15 589	220
	F	198 538	3 287	23 127	72 050	25 935	4 906	32 263	23 458	5 293	8 140	79
Agriculture and fisheries	All	62 356	2 982	12 841	15 353	9 489	1 004	7 205	6 893	2 079	4 446	84
	M	43 175	1 727	9 014	11 012	7 440	443	4 250	4 519	1 520	3 224	46
	F	19 181	1 255	3 827	4 341	2 049	561	2 975	2 374	559	1 222	38
Forestry	All	13 313	680	2 735	4 060	1 128	141	2 039	1 304	286	1 131	9
	M	11 567	437	2 569	3 759	1 010	50	1 672	992	191	978	9
	F	1 746	43	166	301	118	91	467	312	95	153	-
Water management	All	5 362	297	1 129	1 277	782	99	802	438	283	342	3
	M	4 656	197	1 089	1 180	735	36	588	354	230	244	3
	F	706	10	40	97	47	63	214	84	53	98	-
Construction	All	92 657	2 756	13 593	17 817	22 858	1 482	15 126	10 552	3 862	4 515	96
	M	79 174	2 403	12 496	15 301	21 678	692	11 513	8 892	2 950	3 166	83
	F	13 483	353	1 097	2 516	1 180	790	3 613	1 660	912	1 349	13
Transport and communications	All	112 256	1 450	10 645	25 976	22 192	3 939	20 413	18 419	6 778	4 249	197
	M	90 437	1 074	8 901	21 630	20 456	1 535	15 471	13 133	5 187	2 864	186
	F	21 819	376	1 744	4 346	1 736	2 404	4 942	3 286	1 589	1 385	11
Trade	All	151 232	1 321	6 977	174 061	51 457	5 593	27 710	24 598	7 268	8 825	77
	M	63 579	814	4 590	9 288	19 717	1 825	9 617	8 508	3 999	5 177	64
	F	87 653	507	2 387	8 113	31 740	3 768	18 093	16 090	3 269	3 648	33
Hotels, restaurants and tourism	All	71 773	1 219	5 802	15 055	18 495	2 064	11 289	11 778	3 668	2 413	50
	M	29 890	269	1 368	3 763	10 027	693	5 018	5 351	2 127	1 254	20
	F	41 883	950	4 434	11 292	8 468	1 371	6 271	6 427	1 481	1 159	30
Crafts, trades and personal services	All	54 565	1 092	4 691	10 990	15 403	933	8 058	9 989	1 583	1 719	107
	M	35 179	537	2 508	6 090	11 439	387	5 250	6 578	1 107	1 214	69
	F	19 386	555	2 183	4 900	3 964	546	2 808	3 411	476	505	38
Housing, utilities and public services	All	27 155	1 162	4 723	6 148	5 027	733	4 161	2 902	1 143	1 109	27
	M	21 573	898	4 071	5 [illegible]9	4 530	394	2 823	2 180	801	704	23
	F	5 582	264	652	999	497	339	1 338	722	342	405	4
Financial, technical and other services	All	37 806	304	1 751	4 870	4 954	7 445	13 000	7 560	6 051	11 852	19
	M	24 464	141	987	1 966	2 696	2 129	4 300	2 499	2 816	6 919	11
	F	33 342	163	764	2 904	2 258	5 316	8 700	5 061	3 235	4 933	8
Education, science, culture and information	All	101 532	1 031	4 977	8 257	6 527	3 358	11 359	5 340	26 629	34 007	47
	M	38 882	139	842	1 924	4 288	1 417	4 683	2 262	7 618	15 644	25
	F	62 650	892	4 095	6 333	2 239	1 941	6 676	3 078	19 011	18 363	22
Health, welfare and social services	All	102 510	1 107	5 951	13 476	9 310	1 737	27 179	11 506	13 290	18 888	46
	M	21 428	176	931	2 137	3 352	315	3 368	2 101	1 752	7 285	11
	F	81 082	931	5 020	11 339	5 958	1 442	23 811	9 405	11 538	11 603	35
Central and local government bodies, funds, associations and organizations	All	154 356	527	2 709	11 398	11 969	7 141	24 023	13 794	10 547	22 181	67
	M	63 369	189	938	5 585	9 322	2 526	14 719	8 636	6 530	14 872	52
	F	40 987	338	1 771	5 813	2 647	4 615	9 304	5 158	4 017	7 309	15
Type of work unknown	All	34 366	940	4 394	11 298	10 806	1 602	9 854	9 531	2 929	4 581	431
	M	35 158	601	3 052	6 885	7 747	653	5 462	5 872	1 804	2 776	306
	F	21 208	339	1 342	4 413	3 059	949	4 392	3 659	1 125	1 805	125

1) Data are processed according to worker's place of residence.

ZAPOSLENI U OBRTU KOJI SAMOSTALNO OBAVLJAJU DJELATNOST, PREMA SPOLU, GODIŠNJI PROSJEK 1992.[1)]

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT CRAFT AND TRADE SECTOR, AVERAGE FOR YEAR 1992, BY SEX[1)]

	Ukupno *Total*	Radnici - vlasnici koji samostalno obavljaju djelatnost i radnici kod njih zaposleni *Self employed worker-owners and their employees*								
		svega *All*	obrtnici *Crafts and trades*		ugostitelji *Hotel and restaurant*		auto-prijevoznici *Motor transport*		ostali *Other*	
			vlasnici *Owners*	radnici *Employees*	vlasnici *Owners*	radnici *Employees*	vlasnici *Owners*	radnici *Employees*	vlasnici *Owners*	radnici *Employees*
Ukupno *Total*	123 370	114 367	34 925	30 646	10 450	10 413	8 866	526	10 256	8 285
od toga žene *Women*	43 575	40 249	10 089	11 510	3 288	6 232	90	51	3 534	5 455
postotak žena *Percentage women*	35,3	35,2	28,9	37,6	31,5	59,8	1,0	9,7	34,5	65,8

ZAPOSLENI U OBRTU KOJI SAMOSTALNO OBAVLJAJU PROFESIJU, PREMA SPOLU, GODIŠNJI PROSJEK 1992.[1)]

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT CRAFT AND TRADE SECTOR, AVERAGE FOR YEAR 1992, BY SEX[1)]

(nastavak)
(continued)

	Radnici - vlasnici koji samostalno obavljaju profesiju i radnici kod njih zaposleni *Self employed worker-owners and their employees*						
	svega *All*	odvjetnici *Lawyers*	umjetnici *Artists*	filmski radnici *Film industry workers*	kolporteri *Newsboys*	ostali vlasnici *Other owners*	ostali radnici *Other employees*
Ukupno *Total*	9 003	1 164	1 139	169	590	4 497	1 444
od toga žene *Women*	3 326	233	363	53	505	1 282	890
postotak žena *Percentage women*	36,9	20,0	31,9	31,4	85,6	28,5	61,6

1) Vidi napomenu 2) ispod tablice 5-1.

1) *See note 2), table 5-1.*

SI_R4-93

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION PRACTICING A TRADE IN COUNTRY, BY ACTIVITY, 1991

	Sex	Total	Worker					Positi
			Total[1]	Type of ownership				
				Public	Private	Cooperative	Mixed	
Total	Total	1 811 084	1 502 379	1 396 542	89 764	6 541	8 443	1
	Males	1 035 298	853 133	790 019	53 730	3 773	4 983	2
	Females	775 786	649 246	606 523	36 034	2 768	3 460	3
Mining and industry	Total	491 709	489 140	477 164	7 682	323	3 736	4
	Males	292 532	290 602	282 805	4 883	170	2 597	5
	Females	199 177	198 538	194 359	2 799	153	1 139	6
Agriculture and fisheries	Total	251 736	62 356	52 413	6 886	2 777	153	7
	Males	145 444	43 175	36 961	4 221	1 828	83	8
	Females	106 292	19 181	15 452	2 665	949	70	9
Forestry	Total	13 380	13 313	13 123	176	-	9	10
	Males	11 612	11 567	11 399	156	-	8	11
	Females	1 768	1 746	1 724	20	-	1	12
Water management	Total	5 394	5 362	5 309	46	1	4	13
	Males	4 673	4 656	4 611	39	-	6	14
	Females	721	706	698	7	1	-	15
Construction	Total	98 150	92 657	85 782	6 205	427	189	16
	Males	84 264	79 174	72 935	5 831	218	146	17
	Females	13 886	13 483	12 847	374	209	43	18
Transport and communications	Total	119 943	112 256	108 649	3 252	57	238	19
	Males	97 982	90 437	87 069	3 077	40	205	20
	Females	21 961	21 819	21 580	175	17	33	21
Trade	Total	163 002	151 232	136 825	11 790	1 783	679	22
	Males	70 437	63 579	57 977	4 191	960	377	23
	Females	92 565	87 653	78 848	7 599	823	302	24
Hotels, restaurants and tourism	Total	80 718	71 773	62 524	8 826	190	196	25
	Males	36 112	29 890	25 603	4 071	93	108	26
	Females	44 606	41 883	36 921	4 755	97	88	27
Crafts, trades and personal services	Total	120 866	54 565	29 264	24 653	438	160	28
	Males	76 176	35 179	18 866	15 962	190	128	29
	Females	44 690	19 386	10 398	8 691	248	32	30
Housing, utilities and public services	Total	27 274	27 155	26 735	212	178	15	31
	Males	21 661	21 573	21 323	160	65	12	32
	Females	5 613	5 582	5 412	52	113	3	33
Financial, technical and other services	Total	60 350	57 806	53 542	1 628	77	2 517	34
	Males	26 353	24 464	22 523	900	38	989	35
	Females	33 997	33 342	31 019	728	39	1 528	36
Education, science, culture and information	Total	105 721	101 532	100 172	1 185	21	110	37
	Males	41 555	38 682	38 063	724	12	59	38
	Females	64 166	62 850	62 109	461	9	51	39
Health, welfare and social services	Total	103 166	102 510	101 812	601	5	46	40
	Males	21 862	21 428	21 113	277	4	17	41
	Females	81 304	81 082	80 699	324	1	29	42
Central and local government bodies, funds, associations and organizations	Total	105 821	104 356	100 377	3 825	56	49	43
	Males	64 201	63 369	60 916	2 379	22	29	44
	Females	41 620	40 987	39 461	1 446	34	20	45
Type of work unknown	Total	63 854	56 366	42 851	12 817	258	342	46
	Males	40 434	35 158	27 855	6 859	123	221	47
	Females	23 420	21 208	14 996	5 958	75	121	48

[1] Difference to "all" is due to unknown type of ownership.

	Owner or co-owner of firm				Owner or co-owner of private shop with employees	Persons who are self-employed or aided by members of household	Member of household assisting in shop
	Total[1]	Type of ownership					
		Private	Cooperative	Mixed			
1	29 109	27 833	538	699	19 427	210 774	40 926
2	21 569	20 729	358	455	13 676	131 213	10 680
3	7 540	7 104	180	244	5 751	79 561	30 246
4	1 931	1 783	47	100	.	.	.
5	1 502	1 399	33	69	.	.	.
6	429	384	14	31	.	.	.
7	1 447	1 146	256	32	376	150 720	34 277
8	1 028	816	183	20	258	90 877	8 788
9	419	330	73	12	118	59 843	25 489
10	50	49	.	.	.	.	.
11	31	30	.	.	.	.	.
12	19	19	.	.	.	.	.
13	5	5	.	.	.	.	.
14	5	5	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	1 908	1 852	34	19	1 410	1 970	33
17	1 748	1 699	28	19	1 308	1 856	20
18	160	153	6	.	102	114	13
19	2 204	2 168	25	10	447	4 880	24
20	2 158	2 123	24	10	429	4 818	19
21	46	45	1	.	18	62	5
22	5 496	5 241	91	159	3 279	2 466	220
23	3 510	3 365	40	101	1 784	1 323	81
24	1 986	1 876	51	58	1 491	1 143	139
25	2 836	2 681	22	131	3 707	2 004	167
26	2 004	1 931	12	60	2 669	1 333	65
27	832	750	10	71	1 038	671	102
28	8 557	8 512	18	26	7 794	42 863	5 995
29	6 184	6 152	10	22	5 503	26 984	1 636
30	2 373	2 360	8	4	2 291	15 879	4 359
31	97	94	2	1	.	.	.
32	71	69	2	.	.	.	.
33	26	25	.	1	.	.	.
34	1 420	1 241	14	162	256	771	10
35	1 056	943	6	107	222	576	4
36	364	298	10	55	64	195	6
37	556	547	.	8	213	5 202	6
38	390	384	.	6	138	2 040	5
39	166	163	.	2	75	1 162	1
40	202	199	1	2	119	249	1
41	139	137	.	2	84	176	.
42	63	62	1	.	35	73	1
43	232	226	4	2	.	.	85
44	159	156	2	1	.	.	18
45	73	70	2	1	.	.	67
46	2 168	2 089	24	47	1 796	1 649	108
47	1 584	1 520	25	38	1 277	1 230	44
48	584	569	4	9	519	419	64

29 persons were reported, 28 accused and 18 sentenced for the criminal act of attempted rape from Article 79 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia. Against 13 persons a non-suspended prison sentence was pronounced, while a suspended sentence was pronounced against 5 persons.

For the criminal act of sexual intercourse by the abuse of office from Article 82 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia, only 3 persons were reported in the Republic of Croatia, 2 were accused and 2 sentenced, one to a suspended prison sentence and one to a non-suspended.

38 persons were reported, 28 accused and 17 sentenced for the criminal act of sexual misconduct from Article 85 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia. In 10 cases a non-conditioned prison sentence was pronounced and in 7 cases a conditioned.

It must be stressed that although other provisions of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia do not directly mention woman as the object of protection, they apply to both sexes equally. This refers particularly to criminal acts against life and body (Chapter V), against rights and freedoms of man and citizen (Chapter VI), those relating to labour relations (Chapter VII), those against honour and reputation (Chapter VIII) and against marriage, family and youth (Chapter X).

9. The Republic of Croatia, as a newly established country, has not yet established government structures specialized for the promotion and protection of women. Each ministry carries out this protection within its scope of activity. Through its Board for Human Rights and the Rights of Ethnic and National Minorities, the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia defines and controls the policy concerning the implementation of international legal documents regulating the protection of human rights, including, of course, this Convention. For this purpose it cooperates with scientific and professional organizations engaged in the protection of human rights, relevant working bodies of the parliaments of other countries and other foreign and international bodies dealing with this matter.

10. In the Republic of Croatia there are no laws, criminal provisions or regulations which are discriminatory against women. The implementation of the principles of this Convention within a constitutional state founded on the rule of law will be complete if the existing norms of the anti-discrimination system are used to a greater extent, if conditions are created for this system to be improved rationally and by consent and for the elimination of the acts and practices of discrimination against women, and if public authorities and institutions respect this system.

Article 3

11. Legislation of the Republic of Croatia is based on the principle of the equality between men and women at all levels of social life. Women are guaranteed the same possibilities men have for the participation in political, social, cultural and economic life as well as for education, which creates conditions for their active

participation in the making of the country's policy. Croatian women de facto use their possibilities for active participation in cultural and economic life, provided for them by education and work and based on the rights guaranteed by law, but they have not used the possibilities in political life and their role in this sphere is still insignificant in comparison with their representation in other spheres.

Tables attached to this Report referring to the share of female population in the economic sphere show a disproportion to the data concerning Article 7 on the representation of women in political life.

Article 4

12. Full equality of men and women is guaranteed by the legislation. No special measures have been taken to correct any lack of equality in practice. Aware of the fact that the participation of women particularly in political life is still insufficient, the Croatian Parliament and Government have taken measures to encourage women, through national bodies and non-governmental organizations, to use their legal rights and achieve their role in this sphere.

13. Special measures prescribed by law for the protection of maternity, which respect the biologic role of a woman as mother, grant women certain rights which are not granted to men. However, they are not discriminatory with regard to sex but in the interest of the entire society and children in particular, and essential to provide equal position for men and women in all segments of life and work. These measures are set forth in more detail in comments on Articles 11 and 12.

Article 5

14. In order to change social and cultural customs and eliminate prejudices in the behaviour of men and women and all practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of one or the other sex or on the traditional role of man and woman, measures are taken through legislation, education in school and family, education of rural population and the activities of non-governmental organizations of women, aimed at educating all members of the society on the principle of equality and at the elimination of any discrimination in respect to sex. The first step in this direction is the education of youths, as the family is the fundamental unit of society and family relations a projection of social relations. Therefore all basic laws regulating this matter provide for a completely equal treatment.

15. In a modern state the role of the media in education and in creating social consciousness of the equality of sexes is getting more important. Efforts are being made in the Republic of Croatia as well to make the role of women in the media less stereotyped and traditional.

On the example of the Croatian Television we will show the influence of women and their share in decision-making positions in the media:

CROATIAN TELEVISION (HTV):	**F**	**M**
HTV editor-in-chief	**1**	**2**
Assistant editor-in-chief of the news and documentary programme	**-**	**-**
Editor-commentator	**1**	**-**
Head of section	**1**	**4**
Head of section 1	**3**	**10**
Programme assistant	**5**	**17**
Editor-announcer	**1**	**1**
Programme assistant I	**15**	**20**
Programme assistant II	**14**	**4**
	41	**58**

CROATIAN RADIO:	F	M
Croatian Radio editor-in-chief	1	-
Programme organizer	1	2
Head of section	9	16
Programme assistant	4	17
Programme assistant I	24	25
Programme assistant II	29	36
Editor-commentator	3	2
	71	98

16. Article 2 of the Law on Marriage and Family Relations of the Republic of Croatia stipulates that marriage as a life community of a woman and a man is based on the equality of rights, mutual respect and assistance.

Marriage and common-law marriage are equal before the law.

On one hand, with this equality as well as through other rights and obligations contained in this Law, the traditional role of women in family and their inferiority to men have been lifted. On the other, women have assumed a part of the duty to care of and maintain the family and common children. As the assuming of duties on equal terms with men requires women to be mentally mature, Article 34 of the abovementioned Law stipulates that a person (woman or man) must be at least 18 years old to enter a marriage. The court can exceptionally, for justified reasons, allow a marriage of a person who has attained 16 years of age, if it is established that the person is physically and mentally mature for marriage.

This provision is the result of a change of traditional social customs, in which under-age women, entering a marriage as emotionally immature persons, were put in an inferior position. This has resulted in a very important change in civil rights.

17. The Law on Primary Education stipulates that all children must attend school for at least eight years, as a rule from the age of 6 until the age of 15. This education is free of charge according to the Constitution.

The Law defines, among other things, the following objectives of primary education: encouraging and development of moral consciousness, self-confidence and responsibility towards oneself, social consciousness, tolerance, ability to cooperate, respect for human rights, achievements and desires.

18. The Law on Associations of Citizens and Social Organizations regulates the association of citizens on the basis of common interests, as we have already set forth in detail in the comment on Article 7 of the Convention. Women as an interest group can also organize themselves in order to realize their interests and promote their role in all segments of social life.

19. The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia stipulates that family is under special protection of the Republic and, in connection with this, that the Republic protects maternity.

This constitutional provision is elaborated by all relevant laws which protect maternity and thus grant women certain privileges. These laws actually abolish distinctions between men and women by taking into account the specific role of women as mothers and maternity as social function.

20. The Constitution recognizes that the responsibilities for the child's upbringing and development lie with both man and woman and that the interests of the child are paramount in all cases. "Parents shall have the duty to bring up, support and school their children, and shall have the right and freedom to decide on their upbringing." (Article 63 of the Constitution).

Article 3 of the Law on Marriage and Family Relations embodies the principle that man and woman have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child as "the responsibility of parents". Part III, Article 68 of the Law stipulates that both mother and father enjoy parental rights. According to Article 75, parents exercise parental rights on equal terms and by consent. Parents enjoy these rights from the child's birth on, if they are married. If they are not, the father enjoys the rights after his fatherhood is established.

Parental rights include the duty of both parents to support the child. According to the Law on Marriage and Family Relations, parents (mother and father) have the duty to support their under-age children, adult children who still regularly attend school until they finish it, and adult children who are not able to work due to an illness, physical or mental deficiency.

The best interests of the child are the primary concern in parents' duties to care of the child's life and health, to raise, educate, support, represent the child and run his or her property.

According to family legislation, both mother and father have the duty to care for the upbringing of the child after the divorce or dissolution of marriage as well as in case of separation. The parent who is given custody of the child exercises parental rights, while the other parent is entitled to maintain personal contacts with the child. There is no discrimination of either men or women in this case, because both parents can be awarded custody of common children in case of divorce or dissolution of marriage, or separation (the law does not specify which parent). Of course, mothers get custody of the child in most cases. If one parent (mother of father) is given custody of the child, the other parent (mother or father) must assist in the support of the child.

21. The abovesaid Law provides for sanctions against a parent (mother or father) who abuses his or her parental rights. In other words, mother and father are equal before law also when they act against the interests of the child.

The child's interests are protected by criminal law as well. The Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia specifies the criminal act of the violation of family duties (Article 91), violation of the duty of support (Article 92), abandoning of the child (Article 96), neglecting or maltreating the child (Article 97), etc. Both mother and father are meant by "a person" or "a parent" as perpetrators of these criminal acts.

Article 6

22. Article 89, Chapter 9 ("Criminal Acts against Human Dignity and Morality") of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia, regulates the criminal act of procurement. It prescribes a three-month to three-year prison sentence for this act, which is given if a person procures an under-age person, if he or she procures women for remuneration or enables sexual intercourse for remuneration.

Article 120 of the Basic Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia stipulates that if someone forces civilians to prostitution during the war, an armed conflict or occupation, he or she is considered guilty of a war crime against civil population and shall be punished with a five to twenty-year prison.

Article 134 of the abovementioned Law specifies the criminal act of enslavement and transport in slaves. It is given if someone puts a person into a condition of slavery or analogous to slavery, keeps a person in such a condition, buys, sells or delivers a person to another person, mediates in the purchase, sale or delivery of a person to another person or incites a person to sell his or her freedom or the freedom of a person he or she supports or cares for.

23. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia takes permanent measures and actions with the aim to combat criminal acts of the trade in "white slaves", mediation in prostitution, procurement, vagrancy, etc.

In 1992 criminal charges were brought against 2 persons for mediation in prostitution. 6 criminal charges were brought against 7 persons for procurement.

In the first three quarters of 1993, 6 criminal charges were brought against 9 persons for mediation in prostitution, and 5 criminal charges against 3 persons for procurement.

Other, large-scale activities are performed in order to suppress this type of criminal acts.

In the Republic of Croatia, prostitution itself is not considered a criminal act, but an offence under the Law on Offenses against Public Peace and Order. This Law provides a fine or a prison sentence of up to 30 days for this offence (Article 12).

A person who allows prostitution on his or her premises or enables or promotes prostitution in any other way is liable to punishment (Article 7 of the abovementioned Law).

In the Republic of Croatia, 213 citations were issued against 215 persons for prostitution in 1992 and 183 citations against 188 persons in the first two quarters of 1993.

PART II

Article 7

24. The implementation of this Article is ensured by the Law on the Election of the President of Republic of Croatia, the Law on the Election of Representatives to the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia and the Law on the Election of Representative Bodies of Local Self-Government and Administration Units, which are all based on Article 14 of the Constitution.

25. All Croatian citizens who have attained the age of 18 are guaranteed the right to vote. In other words, the only restriction is the age, as the citizens of the Republic of Croatia reach legal age with 18 years. The only condition for the right to be elected is legal age as well, which means that every Croatian citizen of legal age can vote and be elected, regardless of sex or other differences (religion, colour, etc.). Other restrictions, referring mainly to the right to be elected, are a result of the electoral system (in Croatia the combined majority system and the proportional system are used) and are not connected to any form of discrimination against citizens on any basis.

The same conditions for the right to vote are contained in the provisions of the Law on Referendum and Other Forms of Declaring Personal Opinion. This right also depends on legal age, as well as of the territorial link to the territory to which the referendum refers (residence).

26. The provisions of the said electoral laws, which stipulate that the right to vote and be elected is general and equal, imply the right of women to participate in the formulation of government policy and its implementation, to hold public office and perform all public function at all levels of government. As we have already mentioned,

women have not only the right to vote but also to be elected. Although their share in managing positions and public offices at all levels of government is still small in comparison to men, it is slowly increasing. There is only one woman minister in the Croatian Government at the moment, but the number of deputy and assistant ministers is significant: in 15 ministries there are 3 deputy ministers, 7 assistant ministers and 3 directors of institutes within ministries who are women. The share of women in the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia is somewhat better than in the Government. Out of 136 deputies in the House of Representatives of the Parliament, 7 are women, of whom one is the vice-chairman of the House. Out of 65 deputies in the House of Counties, 3 are women.

27. The share of women in the representative bodies of local self-administration units is insignificant. None of the 21 counties is headed by a woman prefect. Women are vice-county prefects in only two counties (the Istrian County and the Virovitica-Podravina County). One woman is the president of a county's assembly and one the vice-president. The vice-county prefect of the City of Zagreb as the 21st county is woman. The situation concerning the share of women in important positions is even worse in local self-administration units at the lower level (towns): only in one town (Čakovec) a woman was elected as deputy mayor. Data on the share of women in representative and executive bodies of municipalities are not available because the elections under the new territorial structure of the Republic of Croatia have taken place only lately.

28. The share of women in the bodies of judicial power is great. There are many women judges in municipal and district courts. The following figures refer to the situation on 31 December 1993:

COURTS	NO. OF COURTS
Municipal courts	99
District courts	14
District commercial courts	8
TOTAL	**121**

COURTS	NO. OF JUDGES	WOMEN
Municipal courts	703	384
District courts	260	90
District commercial courts	89	39
TOTAL	**1052**	**513**

Although almost one half of judges in municipal and district courts are women, a woman is the president of only 19 out of 99 municipal courts and of only one district court (Gospić).

There are 6 women judges in the Supreme Court, and 5 in the Administrative. None of the judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia is a woman.

29. The share of men and women lawyers is as follows:

Out of 1,568 lawyers registered with the Bar Council of the Republic of Croatia, 375 (23.9%) are women. Only one woman is a member of the Bar Council's Managing Board, which has 31 members (3%). Out of 487 lawyers registered with the Association of Lawyers of the City of Zagreb, 155 are women (24.1%). Only one out of 9 members of its Board is a woman (11%). In the Republic of Croatia, 222 out of 450 law clerks are women (49%), and in the City of Zagreb 105 out of 229 (45%).

30. The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia guarantees all citizens the right to free association for the purposes of protection of their interests or promotion of social, economic, political, national, cultural and other convictions and objectives. For this purpose, citizens may freely form political parties, trade unions and other associations, join them or leave them.

According to the Law on Social Organizations and Associations of Citizens, an association of citizens can be formed by at least ten citizens of the Republic of Croatia of legal age, and exceptionally by foreigners under conditions defined by law. Citizens associate freely and voluntarily. Associations of citizens act in public and are independent in the realization of their goals and tasks defined by their articles of association. An association must have its articles of association, defining the conditions for becoming a member, the members' rights and duties and their participation in the association's administration.

Although the conditions for becoming a member are defined by the articles of association, the law prohibits unequal conditions in respect to goals and tasks and to the scope of activity. It means a restriction of the right to become a member in respect to the activities only.

Some associations of citizens admit all regardless of age, sex, education, social group etc., because their goals appeal to all citizens (associations in the field of social and humanitarian work). However, some associations of citizens have narrower goals and tasks and do not appeal to such a wide range of population groups, e.g. professional associations, associations of lovers of a certain kind of art, of various collectors, of persons interested in different phenomena, of citizens of a certain age or sex. What membership such associations will have depends on their goals and tasks. Such associations have the right to define the conditions for becoming a member. Likewise, women in the Republic of Croatia freely form associations with certain goals and tasks, the members of which can be women only, which is defined by their articles of association. Such associations are the Association of Croatian Women Intellectuals, "Croatian Woman" Society, etc. In the past few years, since the war in the Republic of Croatia began, many other associations of

women have been formed, such as "The Rampart of Love" - Peace Movement of Mothers, the Society of Croatian War Widows, Centre for Women Victims of War, "Vukovar Mothers" society, and many other associations through which women as mothers realize their rights and interests and promote their status in society.

31. According to the Law on Political Parties, a political party can be founded by at least 100 Croatian citizens of legal age and with business capability. In other words, pre-requisites are legal age, business capability and Croatian citizenship. Any Croatian citizen of legal age and with business capability can become a member of a political party, under equal conditions defined by the articles of association. Although the freedom to form political parties is great in the Republic of Croatia, women are presidents of only two parties. However, the share of women in the membership of political parties is much better.

Article 8

32. No regulation in the Republic of Croatia restricts in any way or prohibits women to represent the state at the international level and participate in the work of international organizations. Women represent Croatia at the international level, in bilateral delegations as well as in delegations participating in international conferences. Only incomplete data on this are available, as no comprehensive records are kept on delegations in the Republic of Croatia.

33. There is one woman in the Croatian Government - the Minister for Culture and Education. She represents the state at the international level and participates in the work of international organizations within the scope of activity of the Ministry of Culture and Education.

The Republic of Croatia has one woman ambassador (Ambassador to the United Nations Office in Vienna) and two women consuls general (to the Federal Republic of Germany and to Italy). 33 women work at the diplomatic missions of the Republic of Croatia as diplomatic staff, their positions ranging from attaché to minister-counsellor.

The information about ministries and the Croatian Parliament shows that women, without any discrimination, represent the state at the international level and participate in the work of international organizations.

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - Between 7 September 1993 and 31 December 1993, 48 women (out of 292 representatives) took part in the cooperation with the parliaments of other countries (Council of Europe, European Parliament, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Inter-Parliamentary Union, North Atlantic Assembly, Assembly of Western European Union, CSCE Assembly, Central European Initiative) and at international meetings, conventions, conferences, seminars etc. One out of five members of the Croatian Parliament's delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (the Parliament

has the status of "special guest") is a woman. One representative in the Executive Board of the Croatian national group of the Croatian Parliament at the Inter-Parliamentary Union is a woman.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - 39 women participated in the work of international organizations or international conferences and 14 as delegation members at bilateral negotiations between 27 April 1993 and 6 March 1994.

MINISTRY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - between 8 October 1992 and 16 February 1994, 14 women were members of delegations or took part in the work of international organizations.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE - 7 women were members of delegations or took part in the work of international organizations in 1993.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH - 4 women have been members of delegations or have taken part in the work of international organizations since 8 October 1992.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE - 1 woman has been a member of a delegation and has taken part in the work of international organizations.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION - between October 1992 and December 1993, 44 women were members of delegations or took part in the work of international organizations.

As we have already said, these data are incomplete as no comprehensive records are kept on delegations of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 9

34. Through the Law on Croatian Citizenship (Official Gazette, No. 53/91 and 28/92), the Republic of Croatia has fully assumed, respects and implements the provisions of this Article.

Conditions for the acquisition and termination of Croatian citizenship are equal for men and women.

35. Croatian citizenship is acquired by origin, birth on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, naturalization or according to international treaties and terminated by revocation, renouncement or according to international treaties. In other word, entering a marriage has no automatic effect on citizenship. A woman who is a Croatian citizen does not lose Croatian citizenship by marriage, regardless on the citizenship of her husband, nor if her husband acquires another citizenship in the course of the marriage, only if she herself applies for the termination of citizenship or renounces it. A foreign citizen does not automatically acquire Croatian citizenship by marrying a woman who is Croatian citizen, but has to apply for the acquisition by naturalization.

According to Article 8 of the said Law, a foreign citizen may acquire Croatian citizenship by naturalization if he or she meets the following pre-requisites: 1) that he or she has reached the age of 18 and has business capacity; 2) that he or she has had his or her citizenship revoked or that he or she submits proof that he or she will get a revocation in case of the acquisition of Croatian citizenship; 3) that he or she has had a registered place of residence on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for not less than five years constantly; 4) that he or she is proficient in the Croatian language and Latin script; and 5) that a conclusion can be derived from his or her conduct that he or she is attached to the legal system and customs persisting in the Republic of Croatia and accepts the Croatian culture. However, according to Article 10, a foreigner who is married to a Croatian citizen and to whom permanent residency on the territory of the Republic of Croatia has been approved, can acquire Croatian citizenship by naturalization although he or she does not meet the prerequisites from Article 8, except for the prerequisite 5.

According to the Foreigners Act, a foreigner can be granted permanent residence in the Republic of Croatia at his or her request, if he or she has been married to a woman who is a Croatian citizen for at least one year or if he or she has had steady employment for 3 years uninterruptedly and has a secure income.

Following the abovesaid, a foreigner without permanent residence in the Republic of Croatia who enters a marriage with a woman who is a Croatian citizen does not acquire Croatian citizenship immediately after the marriage is entered but after one year, according to the Law on Croatian Citizenship and the Foreigners Act.

This applies to a marriage between a foreigner and a woman with Croatian citizenship who has residence in the Republic of Croatia and has no other citizenship.

36. An emigrant as well as his or her descendants can acquire Croatian citizenship by naturalization although they do not meet the prerequisites from Article 8 of the Law on Croatian Citizenship, except for the prerequisite 5. The same applies to a foreigner who is married to an emigrant who has acquired Croatian citizenship under the same conditions. In other words, a person who marries a woman who has acquired Croatian citizenship by naturalization as emigrant or a descendant of a emigrant, can acquire Croatian citizenship immediately after the marriage is entered.

The same applies to a husband of a woman who has acquired Croatian citizenship by naturalization although she did not meet the prerequisites from Article 8 of the Law on Croatian Citizenship, except for the prerequisite 5, if she has acquired Croatian citizenship as a foreigner whose admission to Croatian citizenship was of interest for the Republic of Croatia.

It has to be clarified that "a foreigner" in all cases refers to a foreigner who is not a citizen of any of the republics of former SFRY and who had residence on the territory of the Republic of Croatia when the Croatian state was being created. According to Article 79 of the Foreigners Act, such persons have the status of a permanently resident foreigner under the conditions of reciprocity from the day of

entry into force of this Act and do not have to apply for permanent residence, which means that they do not have to wait for one year before filing an application for the acquisition of Croatian citizenship if they are married to a woman who is a Croatian citizen.

37. Children acquire Croatian citizenship under the conditions defined by the Law on Croatian Citizenship whether they acquire it on the basis of the status of their father or their mother. A child acquires Croatian citizenship by origin if both of his or her parents were Croatian citizens at the time of his or her birth; if one of his or her parents was a Croatian citizen at the time of his or her birth, and the child was born in the Republic of Croatia; or if one of his or her parents was a Croatian citizen at the time of his or her birth, while the other was a stateless person or a person whose citizenship was unknown, and the child was born abroad. The child whose one parent was a Croatian citizen at the time of his or her birth and who was born abroad, acquires Croatian citizenship by origin if he or she before the age of 18 registers for the admission to Croatian citizenship with a competent authority in the Republic of Croatia or abroad, or takes up residence in the Republic of Croatia.

An under-age child acquires Croatian citizenship by naturalization if both of his or her parents acquire citizenship by naturalization, if only one parent acquires citizenship by naturalization and the child lives in the Republic of Croatia, or if only one parent acquires citizenship by naturalization, the other parent is stateless or a person of unknown citizenship and the child is living abroad, if a parent (mother or father) files for him or her an application for the acquisition of Croatian citizenship and issues a written statement that the child is deemed to be a Croatian citizen.

Croatian citizenship of a child is revoked under the conditions defined by the Law, no matter whether this results from the status of father or mother, upon the petition from both parents, under the condition that the citizenship of both parents was terminated by revocation, or if Croatian citizenship was terminated in this way for one parent, while the other parent is a foreign citizen. In other words, if one parent (mother or father) is a Croatian citizen, Croatian citizenship of the child is not revoked.

The same conditions are defined for the termination of citizenship by renouncement.

38. Article 1 of the Law on Travel Documents of Croatian Citizens stipulates that a Croatian citizen has the right to a travel document under the condition defined by the Law. Man and woman are equal before this Law, i.e. the conditions are the same for all.

Article 6 of the said Law stipulates that a person under 14 years who does not have a travel document can be registered in the passport of one or both parents at the request by a parent (father or mother).

PART III

Article 10

39. The Constitution stipulates that primary education is compulsory and free, and that secondary and university education are accessible under the same conditions.

The Croatian school legislation does not embody any provisions containing differences in education in regard to sex. Legal regulations on pre-school education refer to "the child", which is not marked for sex in the Croatian language, while primary and secondary school regulations use the terms "teacher" and "pupil", the gender of which is masculine but which imply both sexes.

40. The compulsoriness of primary education and the penal provisions referring to a parent or guardian who does not register his or her child for primary school are applied independently on the child's sex. All classes at all education levels are mixed both in rural and urban schools. An exception is physical education, which takes place separately for boys and girls.

41. Curriculum, textbooks, exam papers etc. are the same for all pupils. Having no discrimination of this kind, the Republic of Croatia is at the civilizational level of other European countries. The situation de facto corresponds to the situation de iure in this segment.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN COVERED BY PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION AND THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE SCHOOL YEAR 1992/1993 ACCORDING TO SEX

pre-school education			regular primary education			regular secondary education		
total	girls	boys	total	girls	boys	total	girls	boys
68,252	32,463	35,789	436,755	212,035	224,720	190,660	98,021	92,639

Source:

Documentation No. 909/1993 of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN REGULAR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE SCHOOL YEAR 1992/1993 ACCORDING TO SEX

	total	females	males
teachers in primary schools	23,077	17,269	5,808
teachers in secondary schools	12,190	7,359	4,831

Source: Documentation No. 909/93 and tables of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia

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42. It can be seen from the tables that the share of girls and boys who continue their education after primary school are approximately equal, and that the majority of teachers in primary schools are women.

43. Until the early eighties, the education for teachers in grades 1 - 4 of primary school lasted two years after secondary school. Now it lasts four years, i.e. university education is necessary. It can be concluded that women used to choose the shorter study due to their traditional role in society, and that this is the reason that their share as teachers in primary schools is smaller than in secondary schools, for which university education was needed. However, most headmasters of primary schools are men, although the majority of teachers are women. Out of 342 secondary school headmasters only 81 are women, which shows that a managing position is not in conformity with the traditional role of women in society.

44. The following table on the pupils in technical secondary schools shows that the share of girls in these schools is relatively large when the fact is considered that technical schools are traditionally schools for boys.

PUPILS ENROLLED IN TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE SCHOOL YEAR 1993/1994

type of school	total No. of pupils grades 1-4	females	%	males	%
four-year vocational schools	84,336	42,494	50.4	41,842	49.6
three-year vocational schools for industry and economy	39,566	18,641	47.1	20,925	52.9
three-year craft schools	31,178	8,335	26.7	22,843	73.3
total No. of pupils in technical secondary schools	155,080	69,470	44.8	85,610	55.2
share in the total No. of enrolled pupils	75.3%	67.8%	-	82.6%	-
TOTAL NO. OF PUPILS COVERED BY SECONDARY EDUCATION	206,184	102,432	49.7	103,652	50.3

Source: Secondary school registers 1993/1994, documentation of the Information Centre of the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Republic of Croatia

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45. Male and female pupils have access to the same curricula, the same examinations, equally qualified teaching staff and school premises and equipment of the same quality. (There are differences in the equipment of schools, but they are due to the local financial situation and are not discriminatory with regard to sex.)

46. The stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women has been eliminated when it comes to mixed classes and the access to all types of programmes. Although the number of girls who choose technical and vocational schools or faculties has increased significantly, the rise in the number of males who study to become teachers in kindergartens or in grades 1 - 4 of primary school is insignificant. Contents implying the traditional role of women (texts and pictures) have been removed from textbooks, which are within the jurisdiction of supreme government and professional bodies. Perhaps this is due to the fact that 126 out of 180 educational advisers (70%) are women.

47. However, the traditional role of the woman is still stressed in other books for children and youth, the approval of which is not within the jurisdiction of education authorities (picture books, children stories, children encyclopedias etc).

48. Males and females have the same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other grants. However, these types of assistance have been reduced due to the difficult financial situation in school system, which is mainly the result of the war. Means had to be provided for the functioning of school system and the admission of refugee and displaced children to schools.

49. Permanent education programmes, adult education programmes and literacy courses are equally accessible to men and women. Special attention is given to programmes intended for girls and women who have dropped out of school.

The structure of illiterate population according to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics is shown in the following table.

POPULATION AGED 10 OR MORE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE, LITERACY AND SEX
1991 census

age	inhabitants aged 10 or over 10	illiterates						illiterates by age (%)			
		total	%	males	%	females	%	total	males	females	
10 - 19	657,716	1,913	0.3	946	49.5	967	50.5	1.5	4.1	0.9	
20 - 34	1,028,566	4,508	0.4	2,018	44.8	2,490	55.2	3.5	8.6	2.4	
35 - 49	980,406	7 567	0.8	2,410	31.8	5,157	68.2	6.0	10.3	5.0	
50 - 64	894,777	35,808	4.0	5,989	16.7	29,819	83.3	28.1	25.7	28.6	
over 65 or unknown	628,047	77,642	12.4	11,980	15.4	65,662	84.6	60.9	51.3	63.1	
TOTAL	4,189,512	127,438	3.0	23,343	18.3	104,095	81.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia, 1993

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50. University education and scientific research in the Republic of Croatia are regulated by the Law on Universities, the Law on Scientific Research and implementation regulations adopted by institutions engaged in these activities.

According to the Law, the conditions for the enrolment in universities, study and the acquisition of professional title and degree are the same for everybody. "A person who has acquired appropriate secondary school qualifications" has the right to enrol in a university (Article 32, para.1).

The said Law provides for the same general and specific conditions of acquiring academic and scientific titles for candidates of both sexes.

51. The Law on the Structure and Jurisdiction of Ministries and Other Government Administration Bodies (Official Gazette No. 55/92 and 44/92), the Law on the Government Administration System and the Law on Institutions as well as relevant regulations of special laws regulate competence in the field of controling the legality of the work of university education institutions.

The administrative control and inspection is exercised by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

The respect of legal regulations implying the equality of sexes is also subject to administrative control and inspection, which eliminates all types of discrimination against women.

52. The Law on Scientific Research regulates the status of scientists and researchers, their election into scientific and research vocations and scientific and professional improvement in such a way as to exclude any discrimination against women.

Figures concerning paragraphs 49, 50 and 51 are represented in the following table.

	TOTAL	WOMEN	%
Students in the Republic of Croatia			
89/90	69,021	34,231	or 45.59%
90/91	70,781	36,074	or 50.96%
91/92	68,720	34,070	or 49.58%
Students accomodated in student hostels			
89/90	8,530	3,283	or 38.49%
90/91	8,537	3,741	or 43.82%
91/92	7,695	3,617	or 47.00%
Masters of sciences and specialists			
1989	702	241	or 34.33%
1990	841	320	or 38.05%
1991	723	302	or 41.77%
Doctors of science			
1989	296	85	or 28.71%
1990	289	90	or 31.14%
1991	298	98	or 32.88%
Scientists registered in the Republic of Croatia (1991)			
-	16,729	5,712	34.15%

STANOVNIŠTVO STARO 15 I VIŠE GODINA, PREMA ZAVRŠENOJ ŠKOLI I SPOLU

4-7. POPULATION AGED 15 OR MORE YEARS, BY SCHOOLING COMPLETED AND SEX

	Ukupno *Total*	Muški *Males*	Ženski *Females*	Struktura prema školskoj spremi, postotci *Distribution of population by schooling completed, %*		
				ukupno *Total*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*
Popis 1961. godine *1961 Census*						
Ukupno *Total*	3 027 629	1 411 112	1 616 517	100	100	100
Bez školske spreme i nepoznato[1] *No schooling or unknown*[1]	716 590	221 367	495 223	23.7	15.7	30.7
4-7 razreda osnovne škole *4-7 years elementary school*	1 615 095	754 073	861 022	53.3	53.4	53.2
Osnovna škola *Elementary school*	261 701	123 488	138 213	8.6	8.8	8.5
Škole za KV i VKV radnike *Schools for highly skilled and very highly skilled workers*	257 443	204 965	52 478	8.5	14.5	3.3
Škole za srednji stručni kadar *Schools for mid-level personnel*	78 010	43 316	34 694	2.6	3.1	2.1
Gimnazije *Secondary school (Grammar school)*	46 630	24 467	22 143	1.5	1.7	1.4
Više škole *Technical and vocational schools*	17 039	13 580	3 459	0.6	1.0	0.2
Fakulteti, visoke škole i umjetničke akademije *Universities, advanced schools and arts academies*	35 121	25 836	9 285	1.2	1.8	0.6
Popis 1971. godine *1971 Census*						
Ukupno *Total*	3 423 732	1 628 084	1 795 648	100	100	100
Bez školske spreme i nepoznato[1] *No schooling or unknown*[1]	602 454	183 572	418 882	17.6	11.3	23.3
4-7 razreda osnovne škole *4-7 years elementary school*	1 493 863	669 848	824 015	43.6	41.1	45.9
Osnovna škola *Elementary school*	507 141	234 336	272 805	14.8	14.4	15.2
Škole za KV i VKV radnike *Schools for highly skilled and very highly skilled workers*	441 908	331 929	109 979	12.9	20.4	6.1
Škole za srednji stručni kadar *Schools for mid-level personnel*	163 450	85 990	77 460	4.8	5.3	4.3
Gimnazije *Secondary school (Grammar school)*	93 198	41 361	51 837	2.7	2.5	2.9
Više škole *Technical and vocational schools*	47 342	28 136	19 206	1.4	1.7	1.1
Fakulteti, visoke škole i umjetničke akademije *Universities, advanced schools and arts academies*	74 376	52 912	21 464	2.2	3.3	1.2

1) Sadrži i podatke o stanovništvu s 1-3 razreda osnovne škole.

1) Also includes individuals with 1-3 years elementary school.

SL.81-05

/...

STANOVNIŠTVO STARO 15 I VIŠE GODINA, PREMA ZAVRŠENOJ ŠKOLI I SPOLU
POPULATION AGED 15 OR MORE YEARS, BY SCHOOLING COMPLETED AND SEX

(nastavak)
(continued)

	Ukupno *Total*	Muški *Males*	Ženski *Females*	Struktura prema školskoj spremi, postoci *Distribution of population by schooling completed, %* ukupno *Total*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*
			Popis 1981. godine *1981 Census*			
Ukupno *Total*	3 637 769	1 733 708	1 904 061	100	100	100
Bez školske spreme i nepoznato[1] *No schooling or unknown*[1]	516 437	159 652	356 785	14,2	9,2	18,7
4-7 razreda osnovne škole *4-7 years elementary school*	1 161 394	484 453	676 941	31,9	27,9	35,6
Osnovna škola *Elementary school*	699 366	323 732	375 634	19,2	18,7	19,7
Škole za KV i VKV radnike *Schools for highly skilled and very highly skilled workers*	527 933	390 975	136 958	14,5	22,6	7,2
Škole za srednji stručni kadar *Schools for mid-level personnel*	330 134	161 505	168 629	9,1	9,3	8,9
Gimnazija *Secondary school (Grammar school)*	112 766	43 416	69 350	3,1	2,5	3,6
Srednje usmjereno obrazovanje *Secondary school*	58 078	30 101	27 977	1,6	1,7	1,5
Više škole *Technical and vocational schools*	99 724	55 375	44 349	2,7	3,2	2,3
Fakulteti, visoke škole i umjetničke akademije *Universities, advanced schools and arts academies*	131 937	84 499	47 438	3,6	4,9	2,5
			Popis 1991. godine *1991 Census*			
Ukupno *Total*	3 858 086	1 844 134	2 013 952	100	100	100
Bez školske spreme i nepoznato[1] *No schooling or unknown*[1]	389 014	117 088	271 926	10,1	6,3	13,5
4-7 razreda osnovne škole *4-7 years elementary school*	819 591	324 675	494 916	21,2	17,6	24,6
Osnovna škola *Elementary school*	901 528	413 282	488 246	23,4	22,4	24,2
Škole za KV i VKV radnike *Schools for highly skilled and very highly skilled workers*	488 491	327 624	160 867	12,7	17,8	8,0
Škole za srednji stručni kadar *Schools for mid-level personnel*	445 326	226 836	218 490	11,5	12,3	10,9
Gimnazija *Secondary school (Grammar school)*	89 589	32 674	56 915	2,3	1,8	2,8
Srednje usmjereno obrazovanje *Secondary school*	364 329	200 644	163 685	9,5	10,9	8,1
Više škole *Technical and vocational schools*	156 152	82 271	73 881	4,0	4,5	3,7
Fakulteti, visoke škole i umjetničke akademije *Universities, advanced schools and arts academies*	204 066	119 040	85 026	5,3	6,4	4,2

.. STANOVNIŠTVO STARO 10 I VIŠE GODINA, PREMA STAROSTI, PISMENOSTI I SPOLU

. POPULATION AGED 10 OR MORE YEARS, BY AGE, LITERACY AND SEX

	Stanovnici stari 10 i više godina *Persons 10 years and older*	Nepismeni *Illiterates*			Postotak nepismenih *Percentage of illiterates*	Struktura nepismenih prema starosti, postoci *Distribution of illiterates by age, %*		
		ukupno *Total*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*		ukupno *Total*	muški *Males*	ženski *Females*
Popis 1961. godine *1961 Census*								
Ukupno *Total*	3 469 759	439 474	112 506	326 968	12,9	100	100	100
10 - 19 godina *10 - 19 years*	675 055	13 673	5 960	7 715*	2,0	3,1	5,3	2,4
20 - 34	1 039 364	53 698	12 132	41 566	5,2	12,2	10,8	12,7
35 - 49	716 133	87 377	17 629	69 748	12,2	19,9	15,7	21,3
50 - 64	666 299	166 412	46 312	120 100	25,0	37,9	41,1	36,7
65 i više godina i nepoznato *Over 65 years or unknown*	312 908	118 312	30 473	87 839	37,8	26,9	27,1	26,9
Popis 1971. godine *1971 Census*								
Ukupno *Total*	3 781 944	338 518	84 664	253 854	9,0	100	100	100
10 - 19 godina *10 - 19 years*	750 406	9 944	5 126	4 818	1,3	2,9	6,0	1,9
20 - 34	974 906	17 914	5 383	12 531	1,8	5,3	6,4	4,9
35 - 49	976 295	60 845	11 579	49 266	6,2	18,0	13,7	19,4
50 - 64	629 002	117 771	27 535	90 236	18,7	34,8	32,5	35,6
65 i više godina i nepoznato *Over 65 years or unknown*	451 335	132 044	35 041	97 003	29,3	39,0	41,4	38,2
Popis 1981. godine *1981 Census*								
Ukupno *Total*	3 953 657	219 648	46 675	172 973	5,6	100	100	100
10 - 19 godina *10 - 19 years*	651 676	3 493	1 752	1 741	0,5	1,6	3,8	1,0
20 - 34	1 085 669	6 816	2 856	3 960	0,6	3,1	6,1	2,3
35 - 49	919 823	28 146	5 963	22 183	3,1	12,8	12,8	12,8
50 - 64	735 875	57 237	9 371	47 866	7,8	26,1	20,0	27,7
65 i više godina i nepoznato *Over 65 years or unknown*	560 614	123 956	26 733	97 223	22,1	56,4	57,3	56,2
Popis 1991. godine *1991 Census*								
Ukupno *Total*	4 189 512	127 438	23 343	104 095	3,0	100	100	100
10 - 19 godina *10 - 19 years*	657 716	1 913	946	967	0,3	1,5	4,1	0,9
20 - 34	1 028 566	4 508	2 018	2 490	0,4	3,5	8,6	2,4
35 - 49	980 406	7 567	2 410	5 157	0,8	6,0	10,3	5,0
50 - 64	894 777	35 808	5 989	29 819	4,0	28,1	25,7	28,6
65 i više godina i nepoznato *Over 65 years or unknown*	628 047	77 642	11 980	65 662	12,4	60,9	51,3	63,1

53. One of the principles of health care is comprehensiveness, which means that all citizens of the Republic of Croatia, including women, are covered by appropriate health measures.

This implies that citizens have to participate all preventive medical activities in places where they live or work which are aimed at the improvement of health and the prevention of diseases. They also include health education aimed at improving mental and physical abilities of citizens. Within health care, every citizen has the right to detailed information and instruction in all issues concerning his or her health. The law stipulates that women have a special right to information and counsel in the issues concerning family planning. Detailed information on this can be found in Article 12 and the enclosures.

Article 11

54. Article 54 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia stipulates that everyone has the right to work and to freedom of work, that everyone is free to choose his or her vocation and occupation, and that all work places and duties are accessible to everyone under the same conditions.

This right guaranteed by the Constitution and elaborated by labour legislation excludes the possibility for any type of discrimination, including sex discrimination.

55. All labour acts fully comply with the provisions of this Convention. Employment is regulated in detail by the Labour Relations Fundamental Rights Act and the Labour Relations Act. These acts guarantee to men and women equal conditions of employment and the application of the same criteria when applicants are selected. Article 7 of the Labour Relations Fundamental Rights Act stipulates that every person fulfilling general conditions defined by law and special conditions defined by law and by company legislation can be employed. Special conditions refer to the types of work places as defined by company legislation. According to Article 8 of the said Act, they cover the type and level of qualification for a certain occupation, knowledge and abilities and other special conditions necessary for a certain job.

As education is accessible to everyone under the same conditions, both men and women can fulfil special conditions defined for a certain job, depending on their education and abilities.

56. Women cannot be employed at some jobs. According to Article 39 of the Labour Relations Fundamental Rights Act, these are the jobs which include predominantly physical work or work below earth or water, which could harm a woman's health or endanger her life.

This restriction is not discriminatory but respects biological features of women and puts them in a favourable position.

57. Rights deriving from labour relations and work, such as the right to promotion, professional training, re-training, equal remuneration for the work od equal value, social security, the rights deriving from unemployment etc. are defined by law and are the same for all employees and do not include any discrimination in regard to sex. Women have all the rights deriving from labour relations and work that men have, also the rights deriving from unemployment. Tables show unemployment and the number of women covered by measures of employment policy.

58. The right to health insurance is set forth in the comments on Article 12 of the Convention. The right to safety at work is guaranteed by the Law on Safety at Work, which specially protects women in regard to their biologic and reproductive function. Special protection of pregnant women and mothers, which is the duty of the state according to the Constitution, is regulated by the Labour Relations Fundamental Rights Act, the Labour Relations Act and the Law on Safety at Work.

During pregnancy and breast-feeding, a worker performing a job she should not perform in that period pursuant to laws regulating safety at work is temporarily transferred to an appropriate job, retaining the salary for the job she performed before the temporary transfer, if that is favourable for her (Article 54 of the Labour Relations Act).

A woman worker who is pregnant or has a child younger than two years must not work overtime or at night (Article 40 of the Labour Relations Fundamental Rights Act).

Article 1, para.2 of the Law on Safety at Work (Official Gazette, No. 19/83, 17/86, 46/92, 26/93) stipulates that one of the objectives of safety at work is to provide women appropriate conditions for maternity.

An annex to the Regulations on Jobs with Exceptional Working Conditions (Official Gazette No. 3/84) defines jobs women are not allowed to perform during pregnancy:

- diving
- fire-fighting
- jobs requiring great physical efforts
- jobs performed at great heights
- jobs in unfavourable microclimate
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to vibrations and concussions
- work at high atmospheric pressure
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to ionizing radiation
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to non-ionizing radiation
- work at great noise
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to dust and vapours of lead and its anorganic compounds
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to tetraethyl lead
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to mercury vapours and mercury compounds dust
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to dust and vapours of manganese and its compounds
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to uranium and its compounds
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to fluor and its compounds
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to carbonic disulphide
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to halogen hydrocarbon derivatives
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to benzene and other homologous compounds
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to nitro and amino benzene derivatives
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to chemical and other substances in the production and processing of artificial pitch and PVC
- jobs at which a worker is exposed to pesticides based on chlorocarbons

59. The protection of maternity is one of the basic principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia. Its Article 62 stipulates that the state protects maternity, while the law regulates the rights concerning delivery, maternity and care for children.

Article 47 of the Labour Relations Act provides for obligatory maternity leave (180 days uninterruptedly) during pregnancy, delivery and care for the child. In case of premature birth, maternity leave is prolonged for the time corresponding to how much earlier the birth happened.

On the basis of the report of the authorized doctor, a worker may go on maternity leave 45 days before delivery and must go 28 days before delivery. The law provides for the possibility that, after the expiry of obligatory maternity leave, one of the parents (in other words not only the mother but also the father) is entitled to work half-time or use additional maternity leave until the child attains one year. This principle, which recognizes the principle from Article 5 of the Convention of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, puts man and woman, mother and father, in a completely equal position in regard to the duty to care for the child.

The father of a child is entitled to use additional maternity leave instead of the mother if he nurses the child, under the condition that the mother works full-time.

This provision eliminates the traditional idea that the woman should devote herself only to the role of the mother. The father having the possibility of using maternity leave, the woman can decide whether to work or nurse the child up to his or her age one. It must be mentioned that additional maternity leave is mostly used by women, although the number of men who use it is on the increase, particularly when the woman has higher income.

The father of a child may use additional maternity leave in case of the mother's death, if she abandons the child or if she is for justified reasons prevented from using it, no matter whether she is employed full-time or part-time, or she works independently, with our without her own production equipment.

During the use of maternity leave up to the age one of the child and during part-time work up to the age one of the child, the parent has the right to compensation of salary or salary for part-time work and for the rest of the working hours in accordance with health insurance regulations.

The rights deriving from health insurance concerning pregnancy and maternity leave are described in detail in the comment to Article 12.

Special protection of disabled children is enabled through special rights granted to their parents. This matter is dealt with in the Republic of Croatia's report concerning the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Adopters of a child are guaranteed the same rights as parents, the Law providing that one of the adopters (man or woman) of a child under 7 is entitled to

270-day adopter's leave uninterruptedly from the day of the adoption, under the condition that his or her spouse is not the child's parent.

Maternity leave, additional maternity leave, part-time work of the child's parents or adopters and the leave after the adoption are treated as full-time work and included into the years of service for pension insurance (Article 52 of the Labour Relations Act).

After the expiry of maternity or additional maternity leave or adopter's leave, the person returns to the work place occupied before the leave or another work place corresponding to his or her qualifications in case that work place is suppressed.

After the expiry of additional maternity leave, the mother has the right not to work until the child attains the age of three. During that time her rights and duties acquired at work and on the basis of work are frozen.

. STANOVNIŠTVO U ZEMLJI, PREMA SPOLU I AKTIVNOSTI

. POPULATION GROUPED ACCORDING TO SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Ukupno *Total*	Aktivni stanovnici *Economically active population*	Osobe s osobnim prihodima *Persons earning income*	Uzdržavani stanovnici *Dependents*	Struktura prema aktivnosti, postoci *Distribution according to employment status, %* ukupno *Total*	aktivni stanovnici *Economically active population*	osobe s osobnim prihodima *Persons earning income*	uzdržavani stanovnici *Dependents*
Popis 1961. godine								
1961 Census								
Ukupno *Total*	4 159 696	1 954 269	203 147	2 002 280	100	47,0	4,9	48,1
Muški *Males*	1 986 204	1 220 157	102 958	663 089	100	61,4	5,2	33,4
Ženski *Females*	2 173 492	734 112	100 189	1 339 191	100	33,8	4,6	61,6
Popis 1971. godine[1]								
1971 Census[1]								
Ukupno *Total*	4 169 887	1 819 733	365 088	1 985 066	100	43,6	8,8	47,6
Muški *Males*	1 983 267	1 101 800	194 145	687 322	100	55,6	9,8	34,6
Ženski *Females*	2 186 620	717 933	170 943	1 297 744	100	32,8	7,8	59,4
Popis 1981. godine								
1981 Census								
Ukupno *Total*	4 391 139	1 985 201	506 496	1 899 442	100	45,2	11,5	43,3
Muški *Males*	2 106 892	1 171 173	243 344	692 375	100	55,6	11,5	32,9
Ženski *Females*	2 284 247	814 028	263 152	1 207 067	100	35,6	11,5	52,9
Popis 1991. godine								
1991 Census								
Ukupno *Total*	4 499 049	2 039 833	748 524	1 710 692	100	45,3	16,7	38,0
Muški *Males*	2 162 155	1 165 728	344 882	651 545	100	53,9	16,0	30,1
Ženski *Females*	2 336 894	874 105	403 642	1 059 147	100	37,4	17,3	45,3

1) Vidi Metodološka objašnjenja.

1) See Notes on Methodology.

ZAPOSLENOST I PLAĆE
EMPLOYMENT AND PAY

3. BROJ I STRUKTURA ZAPOSLENIH - GODIŠNJI PROSJEK
3. NUMBER AND COMPOSTION OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED - AVERAGE FOR YEAR

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	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Ukupno zaposleno *Total number of employees*										
Ukupno *Total*	1 495	1 518	1 551	1 595	1 628	1 624	1 618	1 568	1 432	1 281
od toga žene *Women*	603	619	638	658	679	685	690	676	617	555
postotak žena *Percentage women*	40	41	41	41	42	42	43	43	43	44
Privreda *Goods and services sector*	1 255	1 275	1 302	1 338	1 363	1 356	1 348	1 301	1 182	1 027
Neprivreda *Education, health and government*	240	243	249	257	265	268	270	267	250	234
Sektori društvenog (državnog), mješovitog i zadružnog vlasništva[1] *Public (social), mixed and cooperative ownership sector*[1]										
Ukupno *Total*	1 456	1 478	1 509	1 551	1 581	1 576	1 567	1 510	1 303	1 138
od toga žene *Women*	587	602	620	640	660	665	669	651	571	511
postotak žena *Percentage women*	40	41	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	45
Privreda *Goods and services sector*	1 216	1 235	1 260	1 294	1 316	1 308	1 297	1 243	1 053	904
Neprivreda *Education, health and government*	240	243	249	257	265	268	270	267	250	234
Sektor obrta *Craft and trade sector*										
Ukupno *Total*	38,6	40,2	42,3	44,2	46,6	47,7	51,5	58,1	129[2]	123[2]
Poljoprivreda i ribarstvo *Agriculture and fisheries*	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	1,3	.	.
Građevinarstvo *Construction*	5,9	4,9	5,1	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,4	5,5	.	.
Promet i veze *Transport and communications*	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	.	.
Trgovina i ugostiteljstvo *Trade, hotels and restaurants*	8,1	9,0	9,4	9,9	10,2	10,7	12,8	16,3	.	.
Obrtništvo *Crafts and trades*	18,5	20,3	21,5	22,9	24,9	25,4	26,6	28,4	.	.
Kućne pomoćnice *Housecleaning*	4,1	3,8	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,3	.	.
Ostalo *Other*	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,8	2,0	2,8	.	.
Indeks 1991 = 100 *Index 1991 = 100*										
Ukupno zaposleno *Total number of employees*										
Ukupno *Total*	104	106	108	111	114	113	113	109	100	88
od toga žene *Percentage women*	98	100	103	107	110	111	112	110	100	90
Privreda *Goods and services sector*	106	108	110	113	115	115	114	110	100	87
Neprivreda *Education, health and government*	96	97	100	103	106	107	108	107	100	94
Sektori društvenog (državnog), mješovitog i zadružnog vlasništva *Public (social), mixed and cooperative ownership sector.*										
Ukupno *Total*	112	113	116	119	121	121	120	116	100	87
od toga žene *Percentage women*	103	105	109	112	116	116	117	114	100	89
Privreda *Goods and services sector*	115	117	120	123	125	124	123	118	100	86
Neprivreda *Education, health and government*	96	97	100	103	106	107	108	107	100	94

1) Vidi napomenu 1) ispod tablice 5-1.
2) Vidi napomenu 2) ispod tablice 5-1.

1) See note 1), table 5-1.
2) See note 2), table 5-1.

ZAPOSLENOST I PLAĆE
EMPLOYMENT AND PAY

PROSJEČAN BROJ ZAPOSLENIH
NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED, AVERAGE FOR YEAR

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	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Ukupno *Total*	1 495	1 518	1 551	1 595	1 628	1 624	1 618	1 568	1 432	1 261
Žene *Women*	603	619	638	658	679	685	690	676	617	555
Sektori društvenog (državnog), mješovitog i zadružnog vlasništva[1] *Public (social), mixed and cooperative ownership sector[1]*	1 456	1 478	1 509	1 551	1 581	1 576	1 567	1 510	1 303	1 138
Industrija i rudarstvo *Mining and industry*	523	533	542	559	572	567	567	561	462	398
Poljoprivreda i ribarstvo *Agriculture and fisheries*	48	50	52	53	54	54	54	54	48	43
Šumarstvo *Forestry*	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	15	13	11
Vodoprivreda *Water management*	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5
Građevinarstvo *Construction*	136	137	136	137	139	135	128	119	99	76
Promet i veze *Transport and communications*	120	121	124	127	128	128	128	125	110	96
Trgovina *Trade*	155	156	157	160	163	166	166	160	142	124
Ugostiteljstvo i turizam *Hotels, restaurants and tourism*	74	77	80	84	85	87	86	78	61	52
Obrtništvo *Crafts and trades*	47	48	49	51	50	47	45	34	28	24
Stambeno-komunalne djelatnosti *Housing, utilities and public services*	34	34	33	33	33	33	33	31	28	24
Financijske i druge usluge *Financial and other services*	56	57	64	66	68	69	69	61	56	51
Obrazovanje i kultura *Education, culture and the arts*	91	91	92	94	97	97	100	99	94	88
Zdravstvena zaštita i socijalna skrb *Health care and social services*	89	91	95	100	103	105	107	108	102	97
Tijela državne vlasti, tijela lokalne samouprave, fondovi, udruženja i organizacije[2] *Central and local government bodies, funds, associations and organizations[2]*	61	61	62	64	65	65	62	59	54	49
Radnici kod privatnih osoba i u radnjama u vlasništvu građana *Workers employed in the private sector*	39	40	42	44	47	48	51	58	129[2]	123[2]

1) Obuhvaćeni su zaposleni u poduzećima koja su prošla, ili u kojima je u tijeku proces pretvorbe, u kojima nije započela pretvorba, te u javnim poduzećima, ustanovama, tijelima državne vlasti, tijelima državne uprave, tijelima lokalne samouprave i uprave, fondovima, udruženjima i organizacijama.
2) Od 1991. godine u podatke su uključeni i radnici - vlasnici koji samostalno obavljaju djelatnost - profesije.
3) Usklađeno s Odlukom o izmjenama i dopunama Odluke o Jedinstvenoj klasifikaciji djelatnosti (NN br. 63/93).

1) Including employees at enterprises already transformed, in course of transformation, enterprises not started with transformation as well as employees at public enterprises, institutions, government bodies, local government bodies, funds, associations and organizations.
2) For years since 1991 this includes self-employed individuals.
3) Harmonized with the Decision on Modification and Supplement to the Decision on the Unified Classification of Economic Activities (NN No. 63/93).

NEZAPOSLENOST I ZAPOŠLJAVANJE
UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

PRIJAVE ZAVODIMA ZA ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I ZAPOSLENI POSREDOVANJEM ZAVODA
NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED WITH AND EMPLOYED THROUGH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

	Novoprijavljeni radi zaposlenje *First-time applicants*	Zaposleni posredovanjem zavoda za zapošljavanje *Number employed through employment offices*	Brisani iz evidencije *Number cleared from records*	Prijavljeni, stanje krajem godine *Number registered as of year's end*					Podnesene prijave *Reports filed*	
				ukupno *Total*	žene *Women*	prvi put traže zaposlenje *First-time applicants*	stručni radnici *Skilled workers*	s pravom na zdravstvenu zaštitu *Number eligible for health care*	o prestanku rada *Termination of employment*	o slobodnom broju radnih mjesta *Number of positions open*
1983	134 055	65 805	62 615	112 961	70 229	55 102	66 713	50 356	61 613	176 975
1984	141 019	68 960	64 376	120 644	75 415	59 717	72 761	52 109	62 173	205 844
1985	139 191	71 764	63 095	124 481	77 980	61 939	75 029	51 731	62 259	224 701
1986	136 927	72 312	67 246	121 735	76 225	58 560	74 154	51 031	58 608	235 771
1987	133 343	63 820	64 726	126 532	77 363	59 686	79 864	55 522	60 763	213 656
1988	142 135	62 771	64 183	144 407	86 382	64 541	91 846	65 459	57 072	178 100
1989	116 654	46 038	70 848	144 810	86 852	64 820	93 306	67 643	35 843	149 999
1990	183 430	46 660	86 114	195 466	106 952	71 960	123 384	115 490	63 011	128 417
1991	218 333	52 185	78 302	283 308	146 146	83 613	182 203	188 059	.1)	79 159
1992	178 378	79 981	120 655	261 050	141 305	82 510	169 072	170 005	.1)	134 462

1) Prijavljeni prestanci rada na prate se od 1991. godine.

1) *Statistics for termination reasons not collected since 1991*

Izvor: Ministarstvo rada i socijalne skrbi - Zavod za zapošljavanje
Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family Affairs - Central Office of the Bureau of Employment

OSOBE PRIJAVLJENE ZAVODIMA ZA ZAPOŠLJAVANJE, STANJE KRAJEM GODINE
INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED WITH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES AS OF YEAR'S END

u tis.
in '000

		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Ukupno	*Total*	113,0	120,6	124,5	121,7	126,5	144,4	148,8	195,4	283,3	261,1
						Prema starosti *By age*					
Do 18 godina	*Less than 18 years*	15,1	15,2	15,6	13,4	12,9	13,2	13,2	6,1	5,4	4,6
19 - 24		59,8	65,3	67,8	65,9	67,8	75,8	76,0	84,0	99,0	85,3
25 - 39		27,4	29,8	30,7	32,0	35,0	42,7	42,9	77,5	124,5	116,4
40 - 49		7,5	7,2	7,2	6,9	7,0	8,1	8,1	16,6	34,8	34,0
50 i više godina	*50 and more years*	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,5	3,8	4,6	4,6	11,2	19,6	18,8
						Prema radnom stažu *By number of years employed*					
Bez radnog staža	*Without service*	56,3	60,9	62,7	59,1	60,3	64,9	64,8	72,0	83,6	82,5
Staž do 1 godine	*Less than 1 year*	18,1	19,1	19,0	19,4	20,0	22,1	21,1	24,6	26,4	23,7
1 - 2		10,8	11,6	12,1	12,7	13,7	16,5	15,9	19,2	22,4	18,9
2 - 3		5,5	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,7	8,5	8,7	11,3	14,8	12,7
3 - 5		7,0	7,1	7,3	7,3	7,6	9,2	9,8	14,7	21,4	18,6
5 - 10		8,8	9,2	9,6	9,3	9,7	11,8	12,0	21,1	37,2	33,7
10 - 20		5,4	5,6	6,2	6,2	6,8	8,8	9,6	22,0	48,6	45,7
20 - 30		1,0	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,5	2,2	2,5	8,1	22,2	20,4
30 i više godina	*30 and more years*	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,4	2,4	6,7	4,9
						Prema vremenu čekanja na zaposlenje *By time spent waiting for employment*					
Do 1 mjeseca	*Less than 1 month*	7,7	7,9	7,6	7,1	6,9	12,5	11,4	14,0	8,7	8,9
1 - 2		11,3	11,4	11,6	11,1	12,1	11,4	11,4	19,0	13,9	14,6
2 - 3		12,1	13,0	12,5	11,9	11,3	12,4	12,0	19,2	17,0	13,7
3 - 4		11,3	11,1	10,9	10,1	10,3	11,5	11,2	19,2	18,1	14,3
4 - 5		6,4	6,4	5,9	5,0	4,8	6,6	5,5	9,2	11,3	9,2
5 - 6		5,8	7,1	7,5	7,0	5,2	6,3	7,4	11,9	14,2	10,3
6 - 7		5,6	5,6	5,9	5,6	7,4	5,8	5,6	8,9	14,7	5,6
7 - 8		2,8	3,2	3,1	2,7	3,4	3,0	3,4	6,6	11,0	5,3
8 - 9		2,7	2,9	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,9	2,7	3,9	10,7	4,9
9 - 10		3,4	3,6	3,6	3,4	3,7	3,6	3,3	5,0	14,8	5,3
10 - 11		2,6	3,1	2,9	2,6	3,1	3,6	3,2	5,0	11,4	6,3
11 - 12 mjeseci	*11 - 12 months*	2,6	2,7	2,9	3,5	2,9	3,5	3,6	6,4	13,0	7,6
1 - 2 godine	*1 - 2 years*	20,3	21,2	23,0	22,6	23,5	26,3	27,3	32,3	78,9	80,9
2 - 3 godine	*2 - 3 years*	8,4	9,5	10,2	10,7	11,3	13,4	14,5	14,0	20,2	44,2
više od 3 godine	*More than 3 years*	10,0	11,9	13,7	15,4	17,7	21,8	22,3	20,8	25,4	30,0

Izvor: Ministarstvo rada i socijalne skrbi - Zavod za zapošljavanje
Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family Affairs - Central Office of the Bureau of Employment

NEZAPOSLENOST I ZAPOŠLJAVANJE
UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

OSOBE KOJE SU TRAŽILE ZAPOSLENJE I NEZAPOSLENI PRIJAVLJENI ZAVODIMA ZA ZAPOŠLJAVANJE

NUMBER OF PEOPLE SEEKING WORK AND UNEMPLOYEES REGISTERED WITH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

	Prosječan broj osoba koje su tražile zaposlenje *Average number seeking employment*					Prijavljeni radi zaposlenja, stanje krajem godine *Number applying for work as of year's end*				
	ukupno *Total*	postotak žena *% Women*	stručna sprema *Professional qualifications* NKV, PKV i NSS *Unskilled, semiskilled, elementary school*	KV i VKV *Skilled, highly skilled*	SSS, VŠS i VSS *Secondary school, vocational training, university*	ukupno *Total*	postotak žena *% Women*	stručna sprema *Professional qualifications* NKV, PKV i NSS *Unskilled, semiskilled, elementary school*	KV i VKV *Skilled, highly skilled*	SSS, VŠS i VSS *Secondary school, vocational training, university*
1983	118 437	61,5	50 963	29 610	37 864	112 961	62,2	46 248	29 162	37 551
1984	125 120	60,9	51 075	32 848	41 177	120 644	62,5	47 883	32 187	40 574
1985	130 905	61,2	52 453	35 607	42 845	124 481	62,6	49 452	34 399	40 630
1986	134 341	60,8	53 621	37 962	42 758	121 735	62,6	47 581	34 871	39 283
1987	133 512	60,5	51 342	39 737	42 433	126 532	61,1	46 668	39 240	40 624
1988	144 910	58,9	53 880	44 612	46 418	144 407	59,8	52 561	44 812	47 034
1989	149 554	59,9	54 251	45 480	49 823	144 810	60,0	51 504	43 519	49 787
1990	171 681	56,7	62 993	51 921	56 767	195 466	54,7	72 082	61 796	61 588
1991	264 543	52,2	98 393	85 146	81 004	283 308	51,6	101 105	93 623	88 580
1992	283 288	52,7	101 097	92 219	89 972	261 050	54,1	91 978	85 080	83 992

Izvor: Ministarstvo rada i socijalne skrbi - Zavod za zapošljavanje
Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family Affairs - General Office of the Bureau of Employment

PRIJAVLJENA SLOBODNA RADNA MJESTA I ZAPOSLENI POSREDOVANJEM ZAVODA ZA ZAPOŠLJAVANJE

NUMBER OF POSITIONS REPORTED OPEN AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED THROUGH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

	Prijavljena slobodna radna mjesta *Number of positions reported open*						Zaposleni posredovanjem zavoda za zapošljavanje *Number of people employed through employment offices*				
	ukupno *Total*	postotak žena *% Women*	stručna sprema *Professional qualifications* NKV, PKV i NSS *Unskilled, semiskilled, elementary school*	KV i VKV *Skilled, highly skilled*	SSS, VŠS i VSS *Secondary school, vocational training, university* svega *Total*	 pripravnici *Trainees*	ukupno *Total*	postotak žena *% Women*	stručna sprema *Professional qualifications* NKV, PKV i NSS *Unskilled, semiskilled, elementary school*	KV i VKV *Skilled, highly skilled*	SSS, VŠS i VSS *Secondary school, vocational training, university*
1983	176 975	64,1	80 752	40 567	55 656	9 200	65 805	57,8	28 109	17 253	20 443
1984	205 844	63,7	94 714	49 649	61 481	11 011	68 960	58,5	27 884	18 768	22 308
1985	224 701	63,7	99 480	56 696	68 525	13 747	71 764	59,1	27 839	20 394	23 531
1986	235 771	64,5	103 987	60 166	71 618	13 842	72 312	59,7	27 929	21 092	23 291
1987	213 656	67,6	91 374	54 551	67 731	12 090	63 820	59,1	24 251	18 969	20 600
1988	178 100*	69,9	76 857	42 317	58 926	9 311	62 771	56,5	23 139	18 962	20 670
1989	149 999[1]	-	63 578	33 556	52 865	8 817	46 038	60,5	17 348	13 622	15 028
1990	128 417[1]	-	54 376	28 169	45 872	5 211	46 660	60,2	16 884	13 439	16 337
1991	79 159[1]	-	27 834	21 448	29 877	3 031	52 185	45,7	17 176	17 064	17 945
1992	134 462[1]	-	42 399	43 479	48 584	6 892	79 981	49,9	20 570	25 297	34 114

1) Od 1989. godine ne prate se prijavljena slobodna radna mjesta za žene.

1) Since 1989 positions reported open for women have not been recorded.

Izvor: Ministarstvo rada i socijalne skrbi - Zavod za zapošljavanje
Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family Affairs - General Office of the Bureau of Employment

NEZAPOSLENOST, ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I PLAĆE
UNEMPLOYMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PAY

.. PRIJAVLJENI PRESTANCI RADA I KORISNICI NOVČANE NAKNADE
.. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REPORTING TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	Prijavljeni prestanci rada *Number reporting termination*					Prosječan broj korisnika novčane naknade *Average number receiving compensation*				
	ukupno *Total*	postotak žena *% Women*	stručna sprema *Professional qualifications*			ukupno *Total*	postotak žena *% Women*	stručna sprema *Professional qualifications*		
			NKV, PKV i NSS *Unskilled, semiskilled, elementary school*	KV i VKV *Skilled, highly skilled*	SSS, VŠS i VSS *Secondary school, vocational training, university*			NKV, PKV i NSS *Unskilled, semiskilled, elementary school*	KV i VKV *Skilled, highly skilled*	SSS, VŠS i VSS *Secondary school, vocational training, university*
1983	61 613	44,8	33 765	14 537	13 311	5 145	66,9	2 495	1 000	1 650
1984	62 173	45,6	32 848	15 330	13 995	5 555	67,8	2 637	1 054	1 854
1985	62 259	47,2	31 492	15 571	15 196	6 384	67,4	2 866	1 243	2 275
1986	58 608	46,2	29 218	14 910	14 480	6 917	66,4	3 145	1 408	2 364
1987	60 763	47,3	29 982	15 409	15 372	8 173	67,5	3 489	1 689	2 995
1988	57 072	48,8	27 953	14 735	14 384	12 948	64,0	5 666	2 798	4 484
1989	35 843	48,9	15 742	10 044	10 057	12 144	64,1	5 317	2 567	4 260
1990	63 011	48,4	27 293	18 227	17 491	21 154	55,5	9 439	5 726	5 989
1991[1)]	.	.	.	.	.	75 260	48,9	31 789	24 016	19 455
1992[1)]	.	.	.	.	.	58 964	48,4	24 360	19 049	15 555

1) Vidi napomenu 1) ispod tabele 5-6.

1) See note 1), table 5-6.

Izvor: Ministarstvo rada i socijalne skrbi - Zavod za zapošljavanje
Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Service and Family Affairs - Central Office of the Bureau of Employment

.. PROSJEČNE MJESEČNE NETO-PLAĆE
5-11. AVERAGE MONTHLY NET PAY

	Prosječne mjesečne neto-plaće, HRD *Average monthly net pay in Croatian dinars*			Verižni indeksi *Chain indices*					
				nominalnih plaća *Nominal pay*			troškova života	realnih plaća *Real pay*	
	ukupno zaposlenih *All*	zaposlenih u *Sector*		ukupno zaposlenih *All*	zaposlenih u *Sector*		*Cost of living*	ukupno zaposlenih *All*	zaposlenih u *Sector*
		privredi *Goods and services sector*	neprivredi *Education, health and government*		privredi *Goods and services sector*	neprivredi *Education, health and government*			privredi *Goods and services sector*	neprivredi *Education, health and government*
1989	823	793	970	1 599,6	1 566,5	1 748,1	1 298,6	123,2	120,6	134,6
1990	4 786	4 506	6 127	581,5	568,2	631,6	694,1	83,8	81,9	91,0
1991	8 045	7 661	9 653	168,1	170,0	157,5	224,2	75,0	75,8	70,2
1992	33 340	33 046	34 477	414,4	431,4	357,2	734,0	56,5	58,8	48,7

INDEKSI NOMINALNIH PLAĆA[1)]
5-12. INDICES OF NOMINAL PAY[1)]

1989	1990	1991	1992
100	581,5	977,5	4 051,0
17,2	100	168,1	696,6
10,2	59,5	100	414,4
2,5	14,4	24,1	100

1) Indeksi se čitaju samo vodoravno.
1) Indices are to be read horizontally only.

INDEKSI REALNIH PLAĆA[1)]
5-13. INDICES OF REAL PAY[1)]

1989	1990	1991	1992
100	83,8	62,8	35,5 -
119,4	100	75,0	42,3
159,4	133,4	100	56,5
277,8	236,1	177,2	100

1) Indeksi se čitaju samo vodoravno.
1) Indices are to be read horizontally only.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1994

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS	TOTAL NO. OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED WOMEN	UNEMPLOYED MEN
1.	2.	3.	4.
unskilled	50, 894	30,351	20,543
semiskilled	38,359	20,180	18,179
skilled (highly skilled)	79,031	34,122	44,909
secondary school	58,169	40,006	18,163
vocational training	8,873	4,870	4,003
university	11,004	6,264	4,740
	246,330	135,793	110,537

/...

MEASURES OF ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT POLICY BETWEEN 1 JANUARY 1993 AND 31 DECEMBER 1993

1993	professional training	re-training	trainees	introductionto job	other	total
No. of women	2,452	55	2,431	420	600	5,958
total No.	12,660	465	4,053	859	1,327	19,364

/...

Article 12

60 The Law on Health Care (Official Gazette No. 75/93) embodies the principle of comprehensiveness, continuity, accessibility and integral approach in primary health care of citizens and the principle of specialized approach in consultant and hospital health care (Articles 9 through 14)

Each citizen chooses his physician and dentist within primary health care (Article 4)

Health care activities are performed on primary, secondary and tertiary level.

Primary level covers general practice, school medicine, sanitary and epidemiological protection, stomatological care, immediate medical aid, labour medicine, primary health care of women and children and pharmacist activities (Article 6, para 2)

Women are provided integral (preventive, curative and rehabilitative) health care in connection with family planning, pregnancy, delivery and maternity (Article 15, para 1, point 7)

The Republic's health care programme defines as a separate issue the protection of maternity and children of pre-school and school age within primary health care for each county and the City of Zagreb (Article 17, para 2).

Among other things, primary health care includes the following:

- improving and maintaining psychological, physical and working ability of workers, pupils, students, youth, disabled persons etc, health care measures, improvement of health and evaluation of their work and education ability,

- health care of women during pregnancy, delivery and in the post-natal period and care for other health needs of women (Article 19, para.1, points 1 and 4).

Primary health care activities are performed by physicians, general practitioners, gynaecologists, pediatricians, school doctors, epidemiologists, ecologists and specialists in social medicine, with their assistants.

Within primary health care, pediatricians deal with children and gynaecologists with women with regard to pregnancy, delivery, maternity, family planning and early detection of cancer (Article 20).

Specific health care of workers, particularly women, includes primarily preventive measures creating and maintaining a safe and healthy working environment, which enables the best physical and mental health of the worker, and the adjustment of work to the worker's abilities (Article 21).

61. According to the Law on Health Insurance (Official Gazette No. 75/93), the rights deriving from compulsory insurance are guaranteed to all insurees on the principle of mutuality and solidarity (Article 2, para.2).

Women acquire the insuree status as:

- steadily employed persons,
- persons engaged in productive or non-productive activities through individual work,
- owners of private companies,
- persons engaged in agriculture, or persons who have leased or leased out an agricultural plot,
- beneficiaries of pension, of the right to professional rehabilitation or of employment in accordance with regulations on pension and disability insurance,
- beneficiaries of pension or disability pension who have acquired this right from a foreign pension or disability insurance beneficiary,
- unemployed persons registered with the Employment Office,
- family members of an insuree (Articles 5, 6, 7, 9).

62. Within obligatory health insurance, an insured woman has, among other things, the right to:

- sickness allowance during sick leave,
- refund of travel expenses in connection with the use of health care,
- assistance in the purchase of layette (Article 19, para.1).

A health insurance beneficiary has the right to sickness allowance if, among other things, he or she is:

- temporarily unable to work due to sickness or injury, or treatment or medical examinations,

- assigned to care for the sick spouse or child,
- temporarily unable to work due to pregnancy or the use of obligatory maternity leave,
- temporarily unable to work due to the use of additional maternity leave, adopter's leave or the right to part-time work up to age three of the child (Article 21, para.1, points 1, 5, 6, 7).

Sickness allowance in case of the use of health case due to sickness or injury, or treatment or medical examinations is paid to the insuree by:

- the legal or physical person for the first 42 days of sick leave,
- company for the professional rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons or the legal or physical person to an insured woman - industrial invalid for the first 7 days of sick leave (Article 22).

Sickness allowance in case of the care for the sick spouse or child, pregnancy and the use of obligatory maternity leave is paid for the period between the first day and the expiry of obligatory maternity leave from the funds of the Croatian Health Insurance Institute (hereinafter: Institute) (Article 23, para.1).

The right to sickness allowance due to the care of the sick spouse or child covers up to 6 workdays for any illness, for children up to age 7 up to 12 workdays, but can be extended if a physician of primary health care decides that it is justified, however only up to 30 workdays for the care of a child up to age 7 and to 14 workdays for a child over 7 or the spouse (Article 24, paras. 1 and 2).

Sickness allowance during additional maternity leave, adopter's leave or part-time work up to age one or three of the child is paid from the budget of the Republic of Croatia. It amounts to three lowest basic salaries in the month for which the allowance is paid, if the allowance determined in this way is higher than the salary in the month preceding that in which the case on the basis of which the right to sickness allowance is exercised set in (Article 25, para.2 and Article 33, para.1).

Sickness allowance due to an injury at work or occupational disease is paid by the legal or physical person employing the insuree, until the insuree is able to work again, or until the final decision of the competent authority on the insuree's disability, except in the case of bankruptcy proceedings. In this case the allowance is paid by the Institute (Article 26, para.1).

If the employment or independent individual work of an insured woman is terminated during pregnancy, the use of maternity leave, adopter's leave or the right to part-time work up to the age one or three of the child, the insuree is paid sickness allowance until the use of the right expires (Article 30).

Sickness allowance amounts to 100 % of the salary during sick leave due to diseases and complications during pregnancy or delivery, during obligatory and additional maternity leave, adopter's leave and part-time work up to age one or three of the child or due to the care for a sick child younger than three (Article 34, para.2,

points 2, 3, 4).

Assistance for the purchase of layette is paid to the insuree from the budget of the Republic of Croatia in the amount of two lowest basic salaries in the month for which the assistance is paid (Article 39, para.2).

Children up to age 15 and insurees in the case of injury at work, industrial disease or maternity care do not participate in health care costs (Article 50, para. 3).

63. Not everyone is able to exercise these rights in the same way.

The situation is the worst in the so-called UNPA's, i.e. temporarily occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia, and near the front-line, where medical infrastructure has been widely and intentionally destroyed and damaged.

The implementation of these rights is impeded primarily by the mass migration to Croatia caused by the war of conquest (the number of refugees and displaced persons in relation to the native population has reached world record!).

Data on the movement of refugees and displaced persons are represented in the relevant tables.

It should be pointed out that among displaced persons prevail those segments of population that are especially protected by every social legislation: children, women and elderly persons (here social legislature is understood in broad sense, i.e. laws on medical protection, social welfare, old-age pension insurance, disability insurance, etc.).

Furthermore, the chart on the structure of displaced persons from the Republic of Croatia shows that 56% of displaced persons are children and the youth, 22.4% are women, and 13.0% are elderly persons (over 60). It can be therefore concluded that only 9% of displaced persons belong to the segment of population which is not especially protected by the law.

Due to a very difficult economic situation, which is the result of economic problems in the past, very short period of time since the beginning of the economic restructuring, and, above all, the war, the health care services (as well as other public services) are faced with numerous medical and social problems (and even economic ones) of those segments of population that, due to their status, need a higher level of services and exercise their right to medical protection at an above-average level.

Refugees in the Republic of Croatia are entitled to free primary health care as well as free emergency medical help at all levels.

In 1992, for medical protection of refugees was spent 6,698,880,102 HRD (out of which 6,562,441,353 HRD for refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina). In the first half of 1993, 15,470,729,047 HRD was spent for medical protection of refugees (out of which 15,005,091,120 HRD for medical protection of refugees from Bosnia-

Herzegovina).

64. According to the 1991 census, women make up 51.5 % of the total population. Women in their reproductive age account for 46.6 % of the total number of female population. In the last three censuses, however, a continuous decline of their share in the total female population was recorded (51.4 % in 1971, 48.5 % in 1981), with the elderly women's share rising (26.6 % in 1971, 30.8 % in 1981, and 34 % in 1991).

In 1992, the general fertility rate was merely 40.86 (45.09 in 1991 and 58.52 in 1981). The fertility rate showing an average number of children a woman would give birth to during her lifetime was 1.43 children in 1992 (1.57 in 1991 and 2.04 in 1981). These changes can also be seen from the birthrate which even sank to the negative -0.6 per thousand in 1991. This unfavourable demographic development was spurred by numerous factors, especially the war in 1991 and 1992 with the mortality rate rising as a consequence of fighting.

Women's health care was provided by permanent or mobile gynaecologic health care units, family planning centres, pregnancy counselling centres and community health nursing service within the primary health care, allowing for the specific needs of women of different age.

In 1992, there were women's health care units in 78 municipalities, with 127 doctors working full time, of which 108 were gynaecologists, and 86 hospital doctors working part time. They were accompanied by 65 nurses with two-year post-secondary school qualifications and 202 nurses with secondary school qualifications.

In the last three years, the distribution of visits to the gynaecologists according to the respective age groups remained essentially unchanged. The largest number of visits was recorded for women aged 20-29 (approx. 33%, the same as in 1990 and 1991), and somewhat less for women aged 30-39 (approx. 29%, the same as in 1990 and 1991). The share of women under 19 slightly declined (8.5% in 1992, 9.4% in 1991), whereas women over 50 accounted for 11% of the total number of visits to gynaecologists (10% in 1991). The greater share of elderly women in the total population will bring about a change of ailment records and a need for an increased number of general check-ups for this age group in order to prevent malignancies.

There are 93 organized pregnancy counselling centres and only 64 family planning centres of which 18 in the City of Zagreb alone.

The pregnancy counselling centres recorded 268,723 visits, of which 69,762 were first-time visits. The average number of visits per head is 5.7 on the national level, but there are considerable differences between individual municipalities (e.g. 14.1 visits per head in Opatija as compared to merely 0.5 visits at Donja Stubica). The City of Zagreb recorded 7.6 visits, which was the nearest to the optimum number of check-ups.

Analysing the first-time visits we can see that 52.1% of pregnant women visited a counselling centre by the time they were three months pregnant, 31.9% in the second and 16.0 % in the last third of their pregnancy. A similar distribution of the first-time visits has been recorded for a number of years now, and we must add that, deplorably, about one sixth of all pregnant women calls at a counselling centre for the first time in the last few months of their pregnancy.

The number of visits to the family planning centres differs substantially from one municipality to another, the national average being 8.1 visits per one hundred women in their reproductive age (8.2/100 in 1991, and 12.7/100 in 1990).

Community health nurses' visits to pregnant women, enabling the medical staff to gain insight in the social circumstances and sanitary conditions of a pregnant woman and educate her on relevant motherhood matters, are little practised in our country (only 17,997 visits to pregnant women and 85,094 visits to women lying-in). The record shows even less visits to women lying after the abortion (1,173) or for other reasons specifically connected with women's health care (17,377).

In 1992, 363,752 diseases and plights were recorded by the primary health care gynaecologists.

As in the previous years, the diseases of the genitourinary system head the list (59.8%). Among them, irregularities in the menstrual cycle (23.8%), vaginitis and vulvovaginitis (22.7%), menopause and post-menopause disorders (8%) were the most frequent, respectively.

The second on the list are infectious and parasitic diseases (17.8%), of which candidiasis (47.9%) and urogenital trichomoniasis (42.4%) were the most frequent, respectively.

The third are complications in pregnancy, childbirth and lying-in (16%), with disturbances of the foetal growth and development ending in miscarriage, impending labour, premature start of the childbirth, prolonged pregnancy and bleeding during the pregnancy being prevalent among them.

Neoplasms of the female genitals account for 2.7% of diagnosed plights. Myomas were prevalent among them (54.8%), followed by benign ovary neoplasms (19.1%) and malignant cervix neoplasms (6.3%). Early discovery of such malignancies, which can be successfully treated at their initial stage (carcinoma in situ), is owed to women's health care services which have substantially contributed to the reduction of the number of death and disablement cases on account of these malignancies over the last ten years.

65. According to the reports on childbirths in 26 maternity hospitals and 11 extra-hospital maternity units in Croatia, 46,073 children were born in 1992, of whom 42,233 to mothers with permanent residence in the Republic of Croatia, and 3,840 to mothers who have permanent residence outside the Republic of Croatia.

The total number of children born in the Croatian institutions, regardless of the permanent residence of the mother, was by 6.5% less than in the previous year. The lack of the data from the temporarily occupied territories and the decreased number of childbirths are the reasons for the decrease of the total number of newborns to mothers who are residents of Croatia by 14.3%, on the basis of the reports submitted by medical institutions in the previous year.

According to the data by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, in 1992 there were 46,970 live-born babies which is 9.4% less than in the previous year. The total number of the newborns was 47,231 or 10.6% more than the number reported by medical institutions. The discrepancy between our data and the data of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics is due to the fact that a certain number of children has been born outside Croatia and that there are also some imperfections in reporting by some medical institutions.

Inability of some medical institutions to function due to damages caused by war activities, inability for displaced persons to return to their homes, refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina - all these caused that in 1991 and 1992 some medical institutions were under much greater strain than before. The greatest number of children was born in medical institutions in the City of Zagreb - 12,849 to mothers with permanent residence in Croatia and, according to the submitted reports, 839 to mothers who have permanent residence outside Croatia, followed by the Split Clinical Hospital with 5,033 newborns to mothers from Croatia and 1,191 to mothers who have permanent residence outside Croatia, and the Rijeka Clinical Hospital with 2,746 newborns to mothers who are residents of Croatia and 174 newborns to mothers who have permanent residence outside Croatia.

Some extra-hospital maternity institutions are doubly strained (due to childbearing women who are refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina), e.g. the Makarska Medical Centre (300 newborns to mothers from Croatia and 343 newborns to mothers from Bosnia-Herzegovina), the Metković Medical Centre (245 newborns to mothers from Croatia and 287 newborns to mothers from outside Croatia) and the Imotski Medical Centre (268 newborns to mothers from Croatia and 174 to mothers from outside Croatia).

Since this is an emergency situation that does not influence so much the population trends in Croatia as the volume and efficiency of work of medical institutions, from this year on only childbirths by mothers with permanent residence in the Republic of Croatia will be analyzed.

In 1992, Croatian maternity hospitals recorded 41,759 childbirths of which 42,009 live-born children, 224 still-born (5.30 per 1,000 of the total number of newborns), 102 newborns who died (2.42 per 1,000 of live-born children). The ratio of sexes among the live-born is about 107 male children to 100 female. The mortinatality rate was 5.33 (in 1991 - 5.29). The highest mortinatality rate was recorded in the Karlovac Medical Centre (22.38 still-born per 1000 live-born) and the Kutina Medical Centre (17.85 still-born per 1000 live-born), while the lowest rate was recorded in the Našice Medical Centre (2.06/1000) and the Zadar Medical Centre

(2.18/1000). New-borns who died made up 0.24%. The highest number of new-borns who died was recorded in the Zadar Medical Centre (12.31/1000), and the Varaždin Medical Centre (6.02/1000), while the lowest number was recorded in the Pula Medical Centre (0.65/1000) and the Koprivnica Medical Centre (0.80/1000).

The comparison of the data from the last ten years shows that the lowest number of childbirths was registered in 1992, about 20% less than in 1983. If comparing the childbirths by women with permanent residence in Croatia only, there were 29% less childbirths than in 1983. Among them, most are first-borns (39.78%), and second childbirths (37.46%). During the last three years the increase in the number of women who are having babies for the third and fourth time can be also noticed (Table 3).

In the last ten years, the number of women who gave birth without previously having an abortion have been continually increasing (69.43%) while the number of women who had one or more terminations of pregnancy has decreased. Childbearing women who previously had several abortions make up a very small share (11.91%) in the total number of childbearing women.

The table according to the age of childbearing women shows the number of childbearing women with complications during pregnancy and the percentage of complications according to age groups. Most complications have occurred within the age groups 20-29 and 30-39 which can be expected since 66.42 % of live-born babies is born to mothers aged 20-29 and 25.87% to mothers aged 30-39. However, analysing the number of complications by the total number of childbirths in each age group, most complications have occurred within the age group of 40-44 (9.28%), 30-39 (6.03%), 16-19 (5.19%) and 20-29 (5.07%). Complications which have women of unknown age make up 4.50% while those occurring with women under 15 make up 3.13%. Out of 2,244 complications, most common are hypertensios of various levels, from benign essential hypertension to EPH gestosis, then "other complications during pregnancy" (International Medical Classification Code - IMCC 646) with leading non-registered complications and "other foetal and placental problems which influence the treatment of the mother" (IMCC 656) with leading Rh isoimmunisation.

In the last ten years, complications at childbirth have occurred in about 30% of the total number of childbirths, most common being episiotomy (42.6% of all complications) and Caesarian section (18.8%). Of the total number of women who have complications at childbirth, 67.05% are aged 20-29 while 24.33% are aged 30-39. Compared with the total number of childbirths by women in certain age groups, most complications occur within the age group of 46-49 (59.1%) and the age group of 16-19 (36.3%). The greatest number of Caesarian sections, according to the number of childbirths of women of certain age, was performed on older women (13.6% on women aged 45-49 and 13.2% on women aged 40-44).

Complications during confinement are less frequent than other complications concerning maternity. There were 149 of them, anemias being most frequent. Taking into consideration all the complications in confinement, they are most common among women aged 20-29 and 30-39. However, when analysing them according to the age

of the mother, the picture is slightly different. Most complications occur with lying-in women aged 40-44 (1.01%).

Most pregnant women with complications in pregnancy give birth to the child in time (82.04%), while 15.46% give birth prematurely, and 1.34% have a prolonged pregnancy, while for 1.16% there are no data on the duration of pregnancy.

Most women who have complications during childbirth give birth in time (91.17%), 7.80% prematurely, 0.56% have prolonged pregnancy, while for 0.47% no data are available.

Most live-born children weigh at childbirth between 3,000 and 3,499 grammes (16,040 children or 38.18%) then between 3,500 and 3,999 grammes (11,825 children or 28.15%). 2,604 children or 6,20% have less than 2,500 grammes. Most children with "ideal" weight (3,000-3,499 grammes) were born to mothers aged 20-29. Children who have less than 2,500 grammes at childbirth are more frequently born to older mothers or very young mothers, as compared with the number of childbirths in that age group

In 1992, 21.26% of live-born children with some kind of pathologic conditions at childbirth were registered. The ratio of male and female live-born is 1 female baby with pathologic condition to 1.46 male baby with pathologic condition. Of the total number of children born with pathological conditions, most children were born to mothers aged 20-29 and 30-39. However, taking into account all new-borns according to the age of the mother, most children with pathological changes were born to mothers over 50 (72.43%), mothers aged 45-50 (43.48%) and 40-44 (30.08%) (Table 11). Most commonly diagnosed pathological condition is "heavy for dates" followed by prematurity and "small for dates".

Out of 102 new-borns who died, 44 were female and 58 male (1:1.31). More than half of those who died were prematurely born babies (42.16%) and extremely non-mature new-borns (15.69%) (IMCC 765.1 - prematurity and IMCC 765.0 - extreme non-maturity). The share of the new-borns who died in the total number of the new-borns according to the age of mothers is less than 0.5% in all age groups, except with mothers over 50 (14.29%) or under 15 (3.13%).

Out of 41,759 childbirths, 41,293 (98.89%) were simple childbirths. Of all multiple childbirths, twins were born in 459 cases (1.10%), triplets in 6 cases (0.01%) and quadruplets in one case (0.002%). On every 1,000 simple childbirths come 11.12 multiple childbirths. Twins make up 2.10% of the total number of live-born and 16.96 % of the total number of still-born. However, mortinatality for simple childbirths is 4.5 per 1,000 live-born and 43.18 per 1,000 of live-born twins.

In 1990, the average life expectancy for women was 77.5 years and for men 67 years.

66. The Government of the Republic of Croatia has passed the Programme on Protection and Help for the Victims of Maltreatment, and Basic Viewpoints of the

Republic of Croatia on Protection and Help for Women Whose Pregnancy is the Result of Rape and on Adoption as One Way of Helping Them. So far, in medical institutions 10 children have been born as the result of rape, 4 to mothers who are citizens of the Republic of Croatia and 6 to mothers who are citizens of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

67. The Law on Medical Measures for Exercising the Right to Freely Deciding about Giving Birth ("Official Gazette" No. 18/78), stipulates the rights and duties of citizens with regard to prevention of the unwanted conception, termination of the unwanted pregnancy as well as medical help to those who, out of medical reasons, cannot fulfil their wish to have children (Article 1).

In order to enable the citizens, especially women, to exercise their right to be introduced to the methods and advantages of family planning, guidance centres and other forms of offering help to citizens in regard to family planning have been organized within health care, education, social welfare etc (Article 3).

Furthermore, within the framework of health care, citizens:

- exercise the right to be introduced to the methods and advantages of family planning and importance and consequences of employing the methods and means for regulating the time for, and number of childbirths, as well as other forms of giving help in regard to family planning,

- have the right to use means for temporary prevention of conception as well as to choose these means (Article 6, Para 2).

Pregnancy can be terminated up to the time of expiring of 10 weeks from the day of conception, at the request of the pregnant woman (Article 15, Para 2).

Pregnancy must not be terminated when established that it could considerably damage woman's health (Article 16).

Pregnancy can be terminated in hospitals that have a gynaecology and obstetrics ward as well as in other medical institutions if they are authorized by the Minister for Health (Article 17).

If the termination of pregnancy is requested by a person under 16, the consent by parents or legal guardians and the Guardianship Authority is also needed (Article 18, Para 2).

If 10 weeks from the day of conception expired, or if the termination of pregnancy might considerably damage the health of the pregnant woman, the request is decided upon by the commission (Article 20, Para 1).

In case of an under-age person over 16 who is not married, her parents or legal guardian will be informed about sending that under-aged girl before the first-instance commission (Article 20, Para 2).

After expiring of 10 weeks from the day of conception, the commission can approve the termination of pregnancy, with agreement or at request of the pregnant woman, if:

- on the basis of medical indications it is established that there is no other way to save woman's life or to prevent damaging of her health during the pregnancy, childbirth or after the childbirth;

- on the basis of medical indications and the findings of the medical science it can be expected that the child will be born with severe inherent physical or mental handicaps,

- the conception is the result of committing criminal act of rape, rape of helpless person, rape by abusing official position, statutory rape or incest (Article 22).

Regardless of conditions and procedure stipulated by the Law, termination of pregnancy will be performed:

- if there is an immediate danger for life or health of the pregnant woman,
- when the termination of pregnancy has already begun (Article 25, Para 1).

69. According to the available data, the total number of terminations of pregnancy registered in medical institutions of Croatia was growing up to 1987 but has been on the decline since that year.

The largest number of terminations of pregnancy are performed legally. Their share was 75.1% in 1992. Since 1985, when it was 92%, the number is on the decline. It was 82,7% in 1991. Since 1979 the number of abortions declined by nearly 40% (index: 1979 - 100, 1992 - 59).

The number of legal abortions has been on the decline for several years, which is also shown by the number of abortions per 100 child-bearing women: 81 in 1979, 63 in 1992).

The total number of terminations of pregnancy in the observed period has almost reached the number of live-born children (0.7-0.9 abortions per one live-born child), while the number of legally performed terminations of pregnancy amounted to 0.56-0.8 per one live-born child.

The registered share of miscarriages (IMCC No. 634) between 1979 and 1992 grew three times, from 4.4.% to 13.4%. In the last few years more than 4,600 miscarriages have been reported.

Other terminations of pregnancy, related to pathological conditions, have increased significantly, from 3% in 1979 to 11.5% in 1992.

The structure of registered terminations of pregnancy has changed in the last 12 years. The share of registered abortions related to pathological conditions at the

early stage of pregnancy has grown significantly. Their number increased from 3.576 in 1979 to 8,683 in 1992 (index 243%).

Almost one half (about 49%) of legal abortions were performed on women in the most fertile age. The share of this age group has somewhat declined in the observed period (from 52.3% to 44.7%).

The table showing legally performed abortions indicates that the biggest share is that of the women aged 20-29 (44.7%).

The share of women aged 30-39 in legally performed abortions is on the increase (from 34.5% to 42.7%).

The share of women under 19 in the total number of legally performed abortions is 3.3%, i.e. the decrease of both the absolute and relative number of very young girls. There have been seven cases of abortion among girls under 14.

The reported data for 1992 were relatively accurate, because the share of women of unknown age was only 0.87%, in comparison to 6.32 in 1990.

37.2% of the women who terminated their pregnancy in 1992 had two children and 23.4% had one child.

In 1981, the recorded number of women without children who terminated their pregnancy was 10,072 or 18% of the total number of terminations of pregnancy. This number declined to 4,559 (13.1%) in 1992.

1991, the war year, saw an increase in the share of women without children who decided to terminate their pregnancy (23.9%, in comparison to 15.2% in 1990 and 13.1% in 1992).

In 1981 the recorded number of women who stated that they were terminating their pregnancy for the first time was 22,469 or 40% of the total number of women who terminated their pregnancy. After a decline to 34.5% in 1990, this share increased again in 1992 (to 40.8%).

There is also classification according to the marital status of women who had an abortion. 26,725 women (76.5%) were married, 2,725 (7.8%) were not, while the marital status of 5,456 women (15.6%) was unknown. There were seven terminations of pregnancy among girls under 14, of which six were not married while the marital status of one was unknown.

In case of the violation of the provisions of the above-mentioned Law, penalties are imposed for medical institutions, i.e. responsible persons in medical institutions, if terminations of pregnancies are performed where not authorized, if the institution that gathers medical statistics on terminations of pregnancies is not informed, or if the termination of pregnancy is completed, contrary to the provisions of the Law, and is not immediately reported to the authorized body (Articles 42-44).

The Clinical Hospital "Sisters of Mercy", Zagreb, decided not to perform terminations of pregnancies in that Clinical Hospital, except in case of necessary medical interventions, by Decisions No. 4561/91 of 5 November 1991. The Ministry of Health declared the Decision of the Head of the Clinical Hospital "Sisters of Mercy" null and void by the Decision No. UP/II-543-03/91-01/01 of 30 December 1991.

In regard to Article 17 of the Law stipulating that terminations of pregnancies can be performed in hospitals with gynaecology and obstetrics wards, such a decision should not have been passed because it limited the right of women guaranteed to them by the Law.

The Ministry of Health revoked the Decision No. 01-3360/83 of 6 June 1983 which authorized the Sesvete Medical Centre to perform terminations of pregnancy, by the Decision Class UP/I-023-08/92-01/01 of 17 April 1992. The reason for that is that it was suggested by the Executive Council of the Zagreb City Assembly, Sesvete Regional Office, and in that way the Sesvete Medical Centre was equalled with all the other Medical Centres in the City of Zagreb.

Namely, the terminations of pregnancies are performed in hospitals that have an organized gynaecology and obstetrics ward as well as in other medical institutions authorized by the Minister for Health (Article 17).

Since medical centres have been issued decisions which allow them to perform terminations of pregnancies only if they are located 50 km or more from the nearest hospital, which is not case with the Sesvete Medical centres, the above mentioned Decision had to be revoked. The rights of women were not violated by this act since the gynaecologist continued to work there. This case is before the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia. The civil suite was filed by "Women's Help Now", a women's organization and SOS for women and children - victims of violence.

The Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia has dismissed the suit by Decision No. US-1806/92-3 of 26 April 1993 because the plaintiffs did not have power to act.

70. Artificial insemination can be performed:

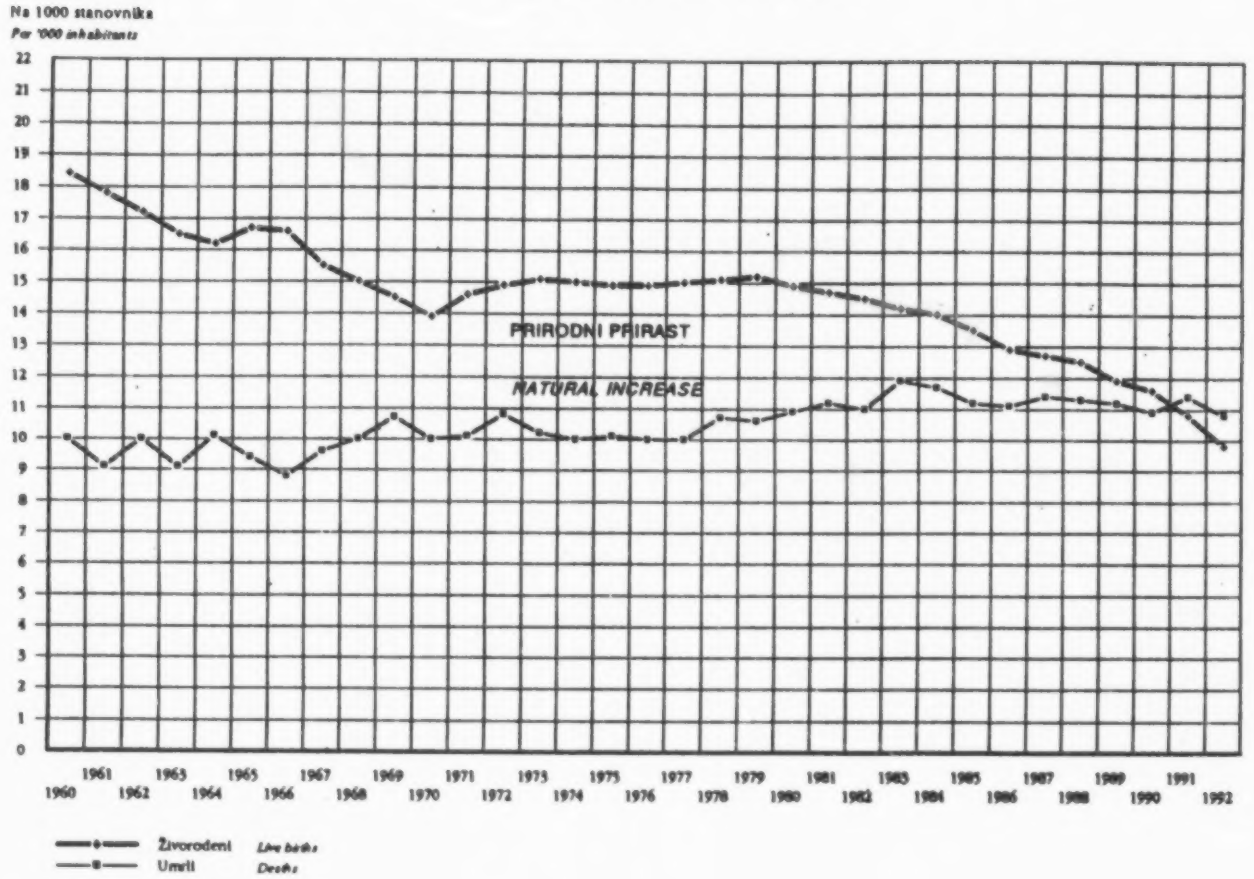
- by husband's semen (homologous insemination)
- by other men's semen (heterologous insemination).

In case of heterologous insemination, donor of semen is not allowed to know for which woman his semen is used and the artificially inseminated woman is not allowed to know who is the donor of the semen.

In the Republic of Croatia, by homologous insemination 54 children were born in 1991 and 78 in 1992. By heterologous insemination 18 children were born in 1992 and none in 1991.

KRETANJE NATALITETA I MORTALITETA

NATALITY AND MORTALITY CHANGE



STANOVNIŠTVO
POPULATION

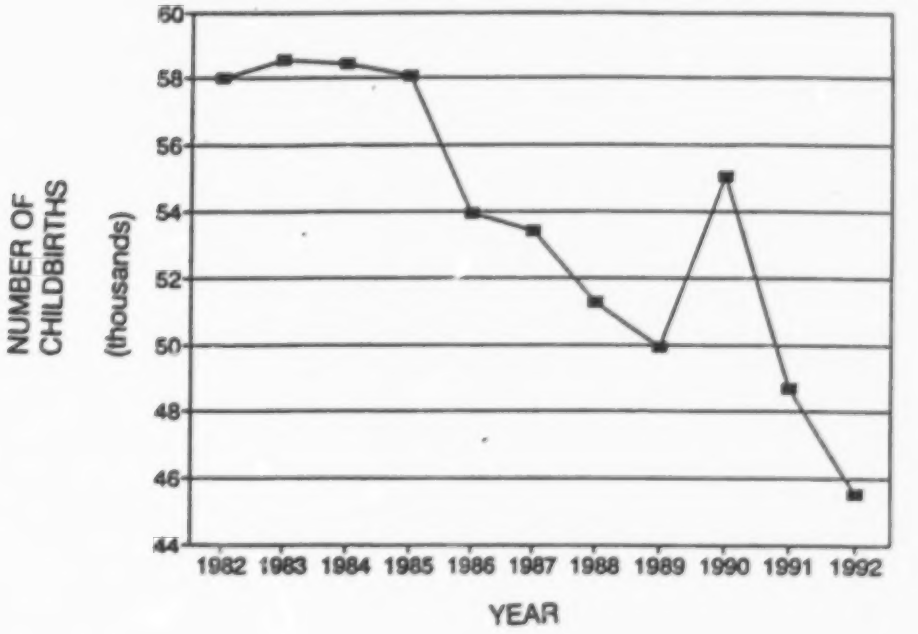
. ŽIVORODENI
. *LIVE BIRTHS*

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Ukupno	59 209	58 525	55 651	55 409	51 829	*Total*
Spol						*Sex*
Muški	30 405	30 257	28 628	28 536	26 719	*Male*
Ženski	28 804	28 268	27 023	26 873	25 110	*Female*
Mjesto rođenja						*Where born*
Zdravstvena ustanova	58 758	58 096	55 305	55 145	51 383	*Medical facility*
Drugo mjesto:						*Other*
uz stručnu pomoć	244	231	177	138	315	*Medically-assisted*
bez stručne pomoći	207	198	169	125	131	*Without medical assistance*
Bračnost						*According to parents' marital status*
U braku	55 435	54 812	51 963	51 534	47 922	*In wedlock*
Izvan braka	3 774	3 713	3 688	3 874	3 905	*Out of wedlock*
Starost majke						*Age of mother*
do 15 godina	18	17	18	16	19	*Under 15 years*
15-19	5 288	5 148	4 650	4 375	4 014	*15-19*
20-24	23 126	22 776	21 543	20 543	18 258	*20-24*
25-29	18 853	18 900	18 039	18 161	17 391	*25-29*
30-34	8 587	8 362	8 089	8 660	8 595	*30-34*
35-39	2 703	2 679	2 646	2 919	2 800	*35-39*
40-44	380	416	465	457	475	*40-44*
45-49	24	28	18	24	29	*45-49*
50 i više godina	3	1	4	-	3	*Over 50 years*
Nepoznato	227	198	179	254	254	*Unknown*

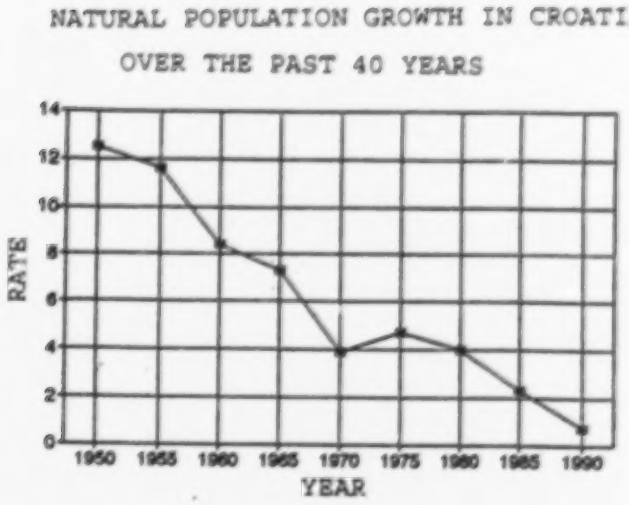
SPECIFIČNE STOPE FERTILITETA
. FERTILITY RATES BY AGE GROUP

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Ukupno	52,1	51,5	49,0	48,5	45,1	*Total*
Starost majke						*Age of mother*
do 15 godina	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	*Under 15 years*
15-19	34,5	33,6	30,1	29,0	25,2	*15-19*
20-24	141,2	140,5	134,5	131,0	115,8	*20-24*
25-29	107,5	109,4	106,3	110,4	102,5	*25-29*
30-34	46,5	45,5	44,4	48,2	47,6	*30-34*
35-39	15,9	15,3	14,9	15,5	15,3	*35-39*
40-44	2,8	3,0	3,2	2,8	2,8	*40-44*
45-49	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	*45-49*
50 i više godina	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	*Over 50 years*

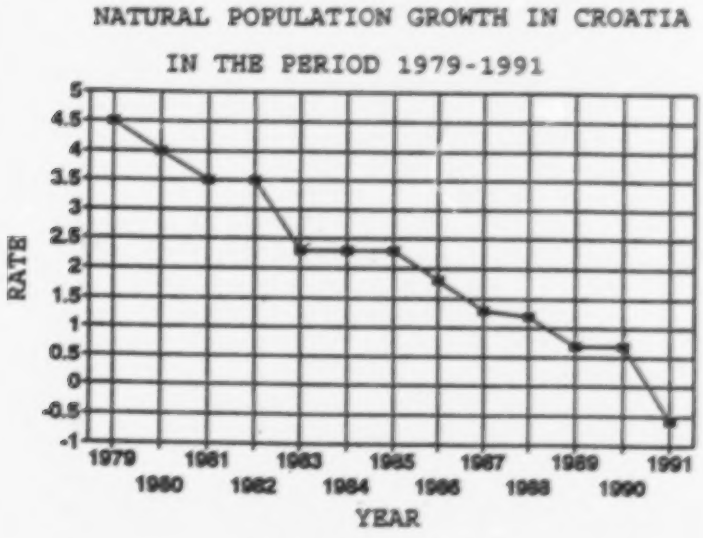
NUMBER OF CHILDBIRTHS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
IN THE PERIOD 1982-1992



(Graph: NATURAL POPULATION GROWTH IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD 1950-1990)



(Graph: NATURAL POPULATION GROWTH IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD 1979-1992)



Data source: Croatian Bureau for Statistics

STANOVNIŠTVO
POPULATION

ŽENSKO STANOVNIŠTVO U ZEMLJI STARO 15 I VIŠE GODINA, PREMA STAROSTI I BROJU ŽIVOROĐENE DJECE
Popis 1991. godine

FEMALE POPULATION IN COUNTRY AGED 15 OR MORE YEARS, BY AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVE-BORN CHILDREN
1991 Census

	Ukupno *Total*	Nisu rodile *Childless*	Rodile *With children*											Nepoznato *Unknown*
			svega *All*	prema broju živorođene djece *Number of live-born children*										
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 i više *Over 10*	
Ukupno *Total*														
Svega *All*	1 903 726	478 329	1 421 698	381 016	648 193	210 798	83 793	39 353	21 652	12 641	7 794	10 110	6 348	3 699
15 - 19	148 776	143 446	5 330	4 352	884	89	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	149 080	94 815	54 264	36 966	15 122	1 592	452	73	45	10	4	-	-	1
25 - 29	162 584	46 380	115 862	49 102	56 501	8 230	1 304	288	109	43	22	235	28	342
30 - 34	173 371	25 177	147 818	37 503	86 028	17 337	3 225	745	289	123	55	458	55	376
35 - 39	169 598	18 151	151 065	31 579	91 179	20 971	4 558	1 250	478	237	120	603	90	382
40 - 44	153 885	14 352	139 198	29 482	80 879	20 323	5 196	1 511	617	280	139	640	131	335
45 - 49	121 489	11 215	109 997	26 055	58 147	16 718	5 416	1 829	707	310	192	482	141	277
50 - 54	146 616	15 467	130 787	33 579	61 892	21 475	7 653	2 987	1 268	661	317	741	214	362
55 - 59	156 645	19 181	137 073	35 578	58 214	23 982	10 178	4 232	2 043	1 038	543	896	369	391
60 - 64	149 696	21 996	127 363	31 564	48 714	23 824	11 255	5 455	2 754	1 411	812	1 068	506	337
65 - 69	134 646	22 713	111 602	26 846	37 687	21 398	11 401	6 022	3 346	1 916	1 108	1 112	766	331
70 - 74	75 396	12 424	62 801	13 808	18 446	12 080	7 309	4 211	2 555	1 641	965	957	829	171
75 i više *Over 75*	143 542	23 802	119 396	22 294	28 626	21 289	15 211	10 442	7 229	4 875	3 438	2 830	3 162	344
Nepoznato *Age unknown*	18 402	9 210	9 142	2 308	3 874	1 490	630	308	212	96	79	88	57	50
U gradskim naseljima *In urban settlements*														
Svega *All*	1 055 494	295 666	757 913	242 068	371 542	89 694	28 199	11 288	5 572	3 058	1 802	3 293	1 397	1 915
15 - 19	84 211	82 351	1 860	1 505	309	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	83 921	59 848	24 072	18 251	5 072	504	181	36	21	5	2	-	-	1
25 - 29	93 792	31 994	61 619	31 556	26 624	2 792	373	99	47	14	7	90	17	179
30 - 34	106 022	17 905	87 896	27 241	51 407	7 462	1 153	240	107	52	20	191	23	221
35 - 39	108 522	13 157	95 123	23 580	58 519	10 191	1 832	429	143	83	40	278	28	242
40 - 44	99 674	10 413	89 063	21 952	53 701	10 246	1 989	488	196	84	48	310	49	198
45 - 49	74 954	7 657	67 121	18 738	37 601	7 791	1 900	495	192	86	54	214	50	176
50 - 54	80 491	9 624	70 682	22 382	35 767	8 603	2 379	736	281	145	57	272	60	185
55 - 59	78 991	11 187	67 619	22 087	31 128	9 179	2 983	1 072	458	230	122	268	92	185
60 - 64	72 526	12 406	59 951	18 588	25 747	9 298	3 492	1 408	607	256	155	309	91	169
65 - 69	63 889	12 582	51 160	15 196	19 937	8 983	3 738	1 569	737	381	190	303	126	147
70 - 74	34 576	6 998	27 515	7 527	9 539	5 062	2 577	1 218	660	350	189	244	149	63
75 i više *Over 75*	63 803	13 797	49 880	12 110	14 177	8 952	5 401	3 421	2 077	1 351	902	786	703	126
Nepoznato *Age unknown*	10 122	5 747	4 352	1 352	2 014	589	200	77	46	21	16	28	9	23
U ostalim naseljima *In other settlements*														
Svega *All*	848 232	182 663	663 785	138 948	276 651	121 104	55 594	28 065	16 080	9 583	5 992	6 817	4 951	1 784
15 - 19	64 565	61 095	3 470	2 844	575	47	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	65 159	34 967	30 192	18 715	10 050	1 088	271	37	24	5	2	-	-	-
25 - 29	68 792	14 386	54 243	17 546	29 877	5 438	931	189	62	29	15	145	11	163
30 - 34	67 349	7 272	59 922	10 262	36 621	9 875	2 072	505	182	71	35	267	32	155
35 - 39	61 076	4 994	55 942	7 999	32 660	10 780	2 726	821	335	154	80	325	62	140
40 - 44	54 211	3 939	50 135	7 530	27 178	10 077	3 207	1 023	421	196	91	330	82	137
45 - 49	46 535	3 558	42 876	7 317	20 546	8 927	3 516	1 334	515	224	138	268	91	101
50 - 54	66 125	5 843	60 105	11 197	26 125	12 872	5 274	2 251	987	516	260	469	154	177
55 - 59	77 654	7 994	69 454	13 491	27 086	14 803	7 195	3 160	1 585	808	421	628	277	206
60 - 64	77 170	9 590	67 412	12 976	22 967	14 526	7 763	4 047	2 147	1 155	657	759	415	168
65 - 69	70 757	10 131	60 442	11 650	17 750	12 415	7 663	4 453	2 609	1 535	918	809	640	184
70 - 74	40 820	5 426	35 286	6 281	8 907	7 018	4 732	2 993	1 895	1 291	776	713	680	108
75 i više *Over 75*	79 739	10 005	69 516	10 184	14 449	12 337	9 810	7 021	5 152	3 524	2 536	2 044	2 459	218
Nepoznato *Age unknown*	8 280	3 463	4 790	956	1 860	901	430	231	166	75	63	60	48	27

CHILD-BEARING WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF NEW-BORN CHILDREN IN THE PERIOD 1982-1992

Year	No. of children in childbirth	No. of child-bearing women	%	Total			
				Live-born		Still-born	
1982	one	57699	99.50%	57343	99.06%	356	92.47%
	two	282	0.49%	536	0.93%	28	7.27%
	three	3	0.01%	8	0.01%	1	0.26
	total	57984	100.00%	57887	100.00%	385	100.00%
1983	one	58044	99.14%	57733	98.33%	311	91.74%
	two	498	0.85%	968	1.65%	28	8.26%
	three	3	0.01%	9	0.02%	0	0.00%
	total	58545	100.00%	58710	100.00%	339	100.00%
1984	one	57903	99.09%	57642	98.21%	261	94.22%
	two	529	0.90%	1042	1.77%	16	5.78%
	three	3	0.01%	9	0.02%	0	0.00%
	total	58435	100.00%	58693	100.00%	277	100.00%
1985	one	57461	99.00%	57229	98.07%	232	83.75%
	two	576	0.99%	1108	1.90%	44	15.89%
	three	6	0.01%	17	0.03%	1	0.36%
	total	58043	100.00%	58354	100.00%	277	100.00%
1986	one	53384	99.00%	53180	98.04%	204	89.87%
	two	530	0.98%	1037	1.91%	23	10.13%
	three	9	0.02%	27	0.05%	0	0.00%
	total	53923	100.00%	54244	100.00%	227	100.00%
1987	one	52782	98.81%	52555	97.68%	227	89.02%
	two	628	1.18%	1231	2.29%	25	9.80%
	three	5	0.01%	12	0.02%	3	1.18%
	four	1	0.00%	4	0.01%	0	0.00%
	total	53416	100.00%	53802	100.00%	255	100.00%
1988	one	50836	99.13%	50646	98.31%	190	90.05%
	two	442	0.86%	863	1.68%	21	9.95%
	three	3	0.01%	9	0.01%	0	0.00%
	total	51281	100.00%	51518	100.00%	211	100.00%
1989	one	49461	99.00%	49209	98.05%	232	90.63%
	two	493	0.99%	963	1.92%	23	8.98%
	three	6	0.01%	17	0.03%	1	0.39%
	total	49940	100.00%	50189	100.00%	256	100.00%
1990	one	54544	99.07%	54301	98.17%	243	93.46%
	two	501	0.91%	985	1.78%	17	6.54%
	three	9	0.02%	27	0.05%	0	0.00%
	total	55054	100.00%	55313	100.00%	260	100.00%
1991	one	48137	98.86%	47923	97.81%	214	82.62%
	two	540	1.11%	1039	2.12%	41	15.83%
	three	8	0.02%	21	0.04%	3	1.16%
	four	3	0.01%	11	9.02%	1	0.39%
	five &more	1	0.00%	5	0.01%	0	0.00%
	total	48689	100.00%	48999	100.00%	259	100.00%
1992	one	41293	98.895	41108	97.86%	185	82.59%
	two	459	1.10%	880	2.10%	38	16.96%
	three	6	0.01%	17	0.04%	1	0.45%
	four	1	0.00%	4	0.00%	0	0.00%
	five&more	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	total	41759	100.00%	42009	100.00%	224	100.00%

Note: for 1992 data are related to child-bearing women with residence in Croatia

Child-bearing women with pregnancy complications by age group in the period 1982-1992

Year	Total	Age of child-bearing woman							Unknown
		< 15	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-44	45-49	50 >	
1982.	2691	4	216	1839	559	45	3	0	25
	100%	0.15%	8.03%	68.33%	20.77%	1.67%	0.11%	0.00%	0.93%
1983.	5561	5	423	3926	1104	48	6	2	47
	100%	0.09%	7.60%	70.60%	19.85%	0.86%	0.11%	0.03%	0.85%
1984.	2978	0	139	2139	602	34	8	0	56
	100%	0.00%	4.67%	71.83%	20.21%	1.14%	0.27%	0.00%	1.88%
1985.	2265	1	128	1474	571	32	2	0	57
	100%	0.04%	5.65%	65.08%	25.21%	1.41%	0.09%	0.00%	2.52%
1986.	2694	2	151	1785	671	27	3	2	53
	100%	0.07%	5.61%	65.26%	24.91%	1.00%	0.11%	0.07%	1.97%
1987.	2803	1	181	1839	675	44	2	0	61
	100%	0.04%	6.46%	65.61%	24.08%	1.57%	0.07%	0.00%	2.18%
1988.	3404	0	217	2312	788	41	3	1	42
	100%	0.00%	6.37%	67.92%	23.15%	1.20%	0.09%	0.03%	1.23%
1989.	3021	2	109	1898	939	40	4	0	29
	100%	0.07%	3.61%	62.83%	31.08%	1.32%	0.13%	0.00%	0.96%
1990.	3880	2	245	2573	936	80	2	0	42
	100%	0.05%	6.31%	66.31%	24.12%	2.06%	0.05%	0.00%	1.08%
1991.	3383	3	176	2235	856	74	2	0	37
	100%	0.09%	5.20%	66.07%	25.30%	2.19%	0.06%	0.00%	1.09%
1992.	2244	1	114	1407	650	55	0	0	17
	100%	0.05%	5.08%	62.70%	28.97%	2.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%

Note: - for 1992 data are related to child-bearing women with residence in Croatia

Puerperium complications by age of women in the period 1982-1992

Year	Total	Age of child-bearing woman							Unknown
		< 15	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-44	45-49	50i<	
1982.	6985	6	517	5029	1301	91	7	0	34
	100%	0.09%	7.40%	72.00%	18.63%	1.30%	0.10%	0.00%	0.49%
1983.	14411	22	1314	10432	2414	130	11	2	86
	100%	0.15%	9.12%	72.39%	16.75%	0.90%	0.02%	0.01%	0.60%
1984.	14477	12	1255	10572	2286	114	23	1	214
	100%	0.08%	8.67%	73.03%	15.79%	0.79%	0.16%	0.09%	1.48%
1985.	15573	26	1274	11159	2828	113	8	1	164
	100%	0.17%	8.18%	71.66%	18.16%	0.73%	0.05%	0.01%	1.05%
1986.	13811	19	1181	9802	2514	105	16	1	173
	100%	0.14%	8.55%	70.97%	18.20%	0.76%	0.12%	0.01%	1.25%
1987.	15675	15	1256	11187	2919	134	18	0	146
	100%	0.10%	8.01%	71.37%	18.62%	0.85%	0.11%	0.00%	0.93%
1988.	15092	14	1179	10758	2832	164	16	7	122
	100%	0.09%	7.81%	71.28%	18.76%	1.09%	0.11%	0.05%	0.81%
1989.	15968	26	1315	10992	3322	174	6	5	128
	100%	0.16%	8.24%	68.84%	20.80%	1.09%	0.04%	0.03%	0.80%
1990.	17882	25	1199	12408	3867	182	12	4	185
	100%	0.14%	6.71%	69.39%	21.63%	1.02%	0.07%	0.02%	1.03%
1991.	16305	11	1129	11112	3672	192	13	3	173
	100%	0.07%	6.92%	68.15%	22.52%	1.18%	0.08%	0.02%	1.06%
1992.	12786	9	797	8573	3111	210	13	0	73
	100%	0.07%	6.23%	67.05%	24.33%	1.64%	0.10%	0.00%	0.58%

Note: - for 1982 complications such as Caesarean cut, forceps, vacuum extraction, irregular position of the child, etc. are not included

- for 1992 data are related to child-bearing women with residence in Croatia

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Number of physicians, other medical staff, visits and preventive inspections in the area of health care for women by municipalities in the Republic of Croatia in 1992

Municipality	No. of physicians		No. of other medical staff		No of visits to gynaecological clinics		No. of systematic and check-up inspections	No. of patronage visits		
	total	incl. gynaecologists	highly qualified	qualif.	to physicians	other staff		total	pregnant women	child-bearing women
Croatia	127	(86) 108	65	202	710788	155582	103541	121641	17997	85094
Grad Zagreb	47	46	24	57	223681	1343	46864	27993	5366	17982
Beli Manastir #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	33	59
Benkovac #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biograd na moru	1	1	-	2	3689	2217	2159	731	-	718
Bjelovar	-	(6) -	-	5	13751	-	-	945	126	819
Brač	1	1	1	-	2350	1833	-	158	9	145
Buje	1	(1) 1	-	1	2148	361	-	106	-	106
Buzet	-	(1) -	-	1	1483	304	159	138	36	102
Cres-Lošinj	-	(1) -	-	1	-	-	-	156	77	78
Crikvenica	1	1	-	3	2050	498	-	230	25	194
Čabar	-	(1) -	-	-	-	-	-	158	97	61
Čakovec	4	4	-	7	15658	-	-	1535	328	1121
Čazma	-	(1) -	-	1	1167	-	-	276	-	276
Daruvar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delnice	1	(1) -	-	-	1656	749	-	969	353	421
Donja Stubica	-	(3) -	-	2	1757	-	1281	852	180	562
Donji Lapac #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donji Miholjac	1	1	-	1	3096	-	1363	2141	603	1538
Drniš #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dubrovnik	1	1	-	3	7483	-	-	1456	-	1456
Duga Resa	-	(1) -	-	1	4353	5559	-	203	34	169
Dvor #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Đakovo	2	1	2	2	5249	5249	-	21	14	7
Đurđevac	1	1	-	1	7028	-	-	99	-	99
Gareśnica	1	1	-	1	3122	-	1628	-	-	-
Glina #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gospić	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gračac #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grubišno Polje	-	(1) -	-	1	964	387	-	835	392	443
Hvar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imotski	1	1	-	2	13230	-	-	-	-	-
Ivanec	-	(1) -	-	-	3710	-	1873	1367	97	393
Ivanić-Grad	1	1	-	3	4912	-	-	896	94	684
Jastrebarsko	-	(1) -	-	2	15000	200	-	162	30	76
Karlovac	4	3	-	2	10907	12	-	1678	89	1589
Kaštela	-	(1) -	-	2	3078	3958	68	1116	16	1100
Klanjec	1	(1) -	-	-	1703	863	1163	360	100	160
Knin #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koprivnica	1	1	-	1	15934	12010	3611	1837	668	572
Korčula	2	-	1	3	4471	-	2223	665	53	578
Kostajnica #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krapina	1	1	1	-	11182	-	3854	1042	366	653
Križevci	1	-	-	2	9760	6096	-	281	-	281
Krk	-	(3) -	-	-	611	-	61	681	242	439
Kutina	2	2	1	9	5440	2577	-	1243	449	794
Labin	-	(3) -	-	2	2908	332	2105	478	51	424
Lastovo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ludbreg	-	(2) -	-	-	1429	-	-	-	-	-
Makarska	1	-	-	5	1352	2523	-	1263	48	1215
Metković	-	(3) -	-	-	4391	7083	-	-	-	-
Našice	1	1	-	2	7246	3698	59	398	178	220

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Child-bearing women with pregnancy complications relative to the duration of pregnancy in the period 1982-1992

year	total	duration of pregnancy (delivery)			
		premature	timely	prolonged	unknown
1982.	6985				
1983.	14411 100%	789 5.47%	13447 93.31%	127 0.88%	48 0.33%
1984.	14477 100%	1338 9.24%	12998 89.78%	124 0.86%	17 0.12%
1985.	15573 100%	1896 12.17%	13503 86.71%	117 0.75%	57 0.37%
1986.	13811 100%	1330 9.63%	12409 89.84%	70 0.51%	2 0.01%
1987.	15675 100%	1727 11.01%	13743 87.67%	110 0.70%	95 0.61%
1988.	15092 100%	1219 8.08%	13753 91.13%	72 0.48%	48 0.32%
1989.	15968 100%	1328 8.32%	14533 91.01%	69 0.43%	38 0.24%
1990.	17882 100%	1444 8.08%	16264 90.95%	169 0.95%	5 0.03%
1991.	16305 100%	1180 7.24%	14983 91.89%	141 0.86%	1 0.01%
1992.	12786 100%	997 7.80%	11657 91.17%	72 0.56%	60 0.47%

Note: - for 19882 data on pregnancy duration are not available
- for 1992 data are related to child-bearing women with residence in Croatia

Live-born babies by sex and weight at birth and by age of the mother, in 1991 and 1992

Weight at birt grammes	Sex	Total		Age of child-bearing woman															
				up to 15		15-19		20-29		30-39		40-44		45-49		over 50		Unknown	
		1991.	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991.	1992	1991.	1992.	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
-> 499	male	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	female	6	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999	male	33	25	0	0	0	2	19	14	10	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
	female	42	31	0	0	2	3	33	16	12	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	3
1000-1499	male	136	133	0	1	10	7	74	61	49	57	3	4	0	0	0	0	9	3
	female	135	121	0	0	5	10	74	62	47	44	3	4	0	0	0	0	6	1
1500-1999	male	267	263	1	2	17	16	160	131	78	99	5	9	1	1	0	0	5	5
	female	292	248	0	0	10	20	168	143	92	78	5	3	0	0	0	0	9	5
2000-2499	male	861	817	1	3	67	52	551	503	314	335	14	24	0	1	0	0	14	8
	female	1073	966	1	1	65	71	648	594	304	273	37	30	1	1	1	0	26	6
2500-2999	male	3445	3174	7	7	259	221	2350	2087	754	784	26	48	3	1	3	1	46	28
	female	4490	4144	4	3	332	279	3003	2783	969	993	86	51	3	2	1	3	50	30
3000-3499	male	8864	7741	10	5	555	461	6199	5329	1912	1702	71	90	7	4	1	0	109	70
	female	9685	8299	7	5	536	407	6757	5660	2130	2012	131	119	5	1	1	1	120	64
3500-3999	male	8263	6836	5	1	348	289	5690	4629	2033	1775	67	76	5	2	1	2	114	59
	female	6221	4989	3	2	256	217	4206	3266	1593	1374	74	63	4	1	1	0	84	44
-< 4000	male	3155	2462	0	0	97	79	2034	1523	931	792	43	52	4	2	1	0	45	14
	female	1595	1225	0	0	43	26	992	733	512	427	22	26	2	3	1	0	24	10
Unknown	male	233	294	0	0	12	18	163	179	45	83	11	4	0	0	0	0	2	10
	female	200	261	0	2	11	21	126	159	46	53	2	5	0	0	0	0	15	1
Total	male	25260	21745	24	19	1366	1145	17241	14456	6018	5605	238	305	19	14	6	3	348	198
	female	23739	20264	15	13	1268	1054	16081	13446	5698	5263	313	299	14	9	5	4	345	185

Note: - for 1992 data are related to the children of mothers with residence in Croatia

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Number of visits to counselling centres for pregnant women and family planning within primary health care of women by municipalities in the Republic of Croatia in 1992

Municipality	No. of visits to counselling centres for pregnant women						No. of visits to counselling centres for family planning		
	TOTAL	No. of first visits	No. of check-ups per pregnancy	Month of pregnancy at first visit in %			Total	No. of first visits	No. of visits per 100 women in fertile age
				- 3.	4 - 6.	7. & >			
Croatia	268723	69762	5,7	52,1	31,9	16,0	93530	36795	8,1
Grad Zagreb	81262	16501	7,6	61,8	26,9	11,2	43046	12282	17,5
Beli Manastir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benkovac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biograd na moru	1277	206	5,3	50,0	38,8	11,2	-	-	-
Bjelovar	4320	1201	7,0	35,1	42,5	22,4	1315	522	8,6
Brač	1668	260	12,0	67,3	23,1	9,6	-	-	-
Buje	691	234	4,6	56,9	36,3	6,8	537	426	8,9
Buzet	583	67	9,4	55,2	40,3	4,5	92	38	5,6
Cres-Lošinj	887	350	6,0	24,3	40,0	35,7	594	365	20,9
Crikvenica	1750	526	9,1	60,8	26,6	12,6	593	500	13,0
Čabar	339	61	8,1	77,0	23,0	-	132	56	11,4
Čakovec	9381	1218	5,8	56,7	31,6	11,7	7906	3004	27,7
Čazma	453	71	3,0	70,4	23,9	5,7	135	47	4,2
Daruvar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delnice	924	297	7,1	64,0	22,9	13,1	406	282	10,7
Donja Stubica	183	48	0,5	27,1	62,5	10,4	-	-	-
Donji Lapac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donji Miholjac	1102	242	4,2	32,2	50,0	17,8	474	233	10,8
Drniš	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dubrovnik	3503	512	5,4	65,6	31,1	3,3	-	-	-
Duga Resa	931	104	4,6	69,2	26,9	3,9	-	-	-
Dvor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Đakovo	4639	980	5,6	40,1	39,7	20,2	492	211	4,1
Đurđevac	1182	180	2,6	55,6	39,4	5,0	-	-	-
Garešnica	2495	247	13,6	54,7	34,8	10,5	-	-	-
Glina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gospić	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gračac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grubišno Polje	252	132	2,6	58,3	25,0	16,7	-	-	-
Hvar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imotski	3100	1535	6,0	44,4	24,4	31,2	-	-	-
Ivanec	2432	351	5,5	62,7	30,8	6,5	492	270	5,4
Ivanić-Grad	2052	294	7,3	69,0	22,4	8,6	4590	978	75,7
Jastrebarsko	3598	1677	11,6	31,8	36,8	31,4	1633	813	2,3
Karlovac	3532	419	6,7	44,2	39,9	15,9	28	7	0,1
Kaštela	1678	451	5,0	79,8	15,7	4,5	178	58	2,2
Klanjec	537	144	5,4	62,5	31,9	5,6	-	-	-
Knin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koprivnica	5261	916	8,0	55,5	28,1	16,4	1187	704	8,2
Korčula	1360	281	6,3	50,9	36,3	12,8	-	-	-
Kostajnica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krapina	1721	508	5,7	53,9	44,3	1,8	691	233	11,1
Križevci	1768	1535	4,3	25,8	37,9	36,3	-	-	-
Krk	1096	249	6,2	78,3	17,3	4,4	4	4	0,1
Kutina	4103	948	8,6	57,8	33,2	9,0	-	-	-
Labin	1622	214	8,2	49,5	31,3	19,2	686	325	11,5
Lastovo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ludbreg	267	83	1,1	51,8	38,6	9,6	-	-	-
Makarska	1472	342	5,7	56,4	37,4	6,2	19	18	0,4
Metković	1959	258	5,7	70,5	25,6	3,9	-	-	-

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TOTAL NUMBER OF TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY, NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES, LEGALLY INDUCED AND OTHER ABORTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA IN THE PERIOD 1979 - 1992

Year	No. of pregnancy terminations TOTAL	of which									No. of legally induced terminations of pregnancy per 100 child-bearing women
		miscarriages	%	Index	Legally induced	%	Index	Other	%	Index	
1979	48,143	2,120	4.4	100	44,567	92.6	100	1,456	3.0	100	81
1982	56,045	2,252	4.0	106	51,534	91.9	116	2,020	3.6	139	87
1985	55,572	2,657	4.8	125	51,549	92.7	116	1,366	2.5	94	89
1987	57,112	4,317	7.6	203	48,608	85.1	109	4,187	7.3	288	91
1990	46,679	3,986	8.5	188	38,644	82.7	87	4,049	8.6	278	70
1991	40,303	3,788	9.4	179	33,351	82.7	75	3,164	7.9	217	69
1992	34,906	4,674	13.4	220	26,223	75.1	59	4,009	11.5	275	63

1992 indexes (1979 index = 100):

Total number of terminations of pregnancy: 73
Number of miscarriages: 220
Number of legally induced abortions: 59
Number of other abortions: 275

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71. The House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia has established the Committee for Labour, Social Policy, Health, Family and the Youth as one of its working bodies ("Official Gazette" No. 59/92).

This committee is concerned, among other things, with the following issues:

- marriage, family, guardianship, protection of children, maternity and the youth, - family planning and demographic policy,
- health care and structure of health care services.

72. The Law on Production and Traffic of Narcotics ("Official Gazette" No. 53/91) for protection of health of people, prevention of social problems and prevention of abuse of narcotics, provides that the production and traffic of narcotics are performed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia has adopted the Decision on Establishing the Commission for Prevention of Drug Abuse ("Official Gazette" No. 68/93).

The Commission operates within the Government of the Republic of Croatia. The Commission proposes measures for combating drug abuse, compiles and analyses the data on drug abuse in the Republic of Croatia and maintains contacts with international organizations and other appropriate international institutions engaged in the prevention of drug abuse.

The Commission has not started with its work yet since members of the Commission have not been appointed yet.

The ward for addicts of the "Sisters of Mercy" Clinical Hospital has introduced the programme "Prevention of Drug Abuse among School-Children in Zagreb and other Urban Areas in Croatia", approved by the Ministry of Health and supported by UNICEF.

Article 13

73. In exercising the rights to social welfare services, provided for by the Law on Social Welfare ("Official Gazette" No. 10/91) and other regulations governing this matter, women and men have equal rights. However, since women can found themselves in some special situations, women are in a more favourable position than men in exercising of some rights.

For example, a self-supporting unemployed mother is entitled to placement in a social welfare institution during pregnancy and after the childbirth for a certain period of time, if she has no flat i.e. no place for herself and the child. This right can be exercised also by a woman who cannot stay with the baby in the family flat due to deteriorated family relations.

The placement of a self-supporting mother in a social welfare institution during pregnancy starts 28 days before the childbirth and lasts up to 3 months after the childbirth.

Prerequisites for exercising the right to permanent financial support are also favourable for women.

Namely, the right to permanent financial support can be exercised by a person who has no necessary means for living and who is completely unable to work.

Women over 60 and men over 65 are also considered as persons who are not able to work.

In implementation of all other rights concerning social welfare women are equal with men.

74. In the Republic of Croatia, the rights to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit are exercised equally by women and men, regardless of sex or marital status.

Article 14

75. As we have stated under Article 7 of the Convention, legal provisions guarantee equality of men and women with regard to active and passive right to vote and the participation in public office at all levels of authorities. This relates also to rural women who can, on the basis of the principle of equality, participate in the development of the country and in all local self-government activities. The Law on Local Self-government and Administration stipulates that local self-government can be organized as local municipal committees or city districts committees.

These bodies are established in order to enable direct participation of citizens in decision-making on local matters having a direct and every-day influence on life and work of citizens. These local committees are established at local citizen's meetings attended by at least 10% of the voters from the voters' register for the area for which the local committee is being established. It can be concluded that on the basis of this provision all citizens with the right to vote, regardless of sex or other differences, have equal rights with regard to establishing of local committees, elections, referendum, and participating in local committee bodies. Since the new system of local self-government in the Republic of Croatia has been introduced only recently, there is no exact data on the participation of women in local self-government, but it can be said on the basis of the past experience that women play an important role at the local level.

Although legal provisions guarantee rural women to have the same rights as men, in practice the situation concerning participation of women in the development of the country and local self-government bodies is somewhat different.

76. In the Republic of Croatia, 9.4% of women is engaged in agricultural production. Out of the total number of rural women, 52.9% are active population while 47.1% are economically non-active population.

Traditionally, an agricultural estate is a unit where the labour has been divided between the sexes. In the rural areas, the division of labour between men and women is very clear and stable, with local variations based on exploitation of different resources depending on the geographic location of a community.

Neither specialization of production nor modernization of economy have improved so much as to bring a radical change in the traditional division of labour on an agricultural estate. Although the country has been permanently changing due to the economic and technological development in agriculture, the changes in family relations leading from the patriarchate to a democratic system of values have not gone far. The labour is still divided in men's and women's labour and so are divided the responsibilities and decision-making. The rural woman bears a great burden: she does all traditional women's work at the estate and in the yard and all household duties, regardless of whether she is only housewife or is employed as well.

In comparison to her husband, a rural woman usually does not have an opportunity for further education, professional training, social life and the rest.

77. The aggression against the Republic of Croatia and destruction of agricultural estates made the status of rural women even more difficult because many of them are now displaced persons since East Slavonia, which is the most agricultural region of the Republic of Croatia, has been most seriously hit by the war (50% of all displaced persons are farmers and their families).

Rural women try to find employment outside their agricultural estate when the economic situation of the households is such that there is the need for an additional income, so that women, more frequently than men, live at the agricultural estate both as workers and as economically non-active members. Namely, in the countryside it is the man who leaves agricultural production first, while the woman, mostly by her own choice and wish, takes over all the works at the agricultural estate which have been, by the existing division of labour, so far considered as men's jobs. Usually, women take over men's jobs at smaller estates which are of a lower quality and less mechanized.

The fact that many jobs in agriculture are now done by women is even more true for the last few war years, especially in the areas near the frontline, since many men have taken an active part in the defence of the Republic of Croatia.

78. It should be mentioned that in the Republic of Croatia, unlike the neighbouring Austria and Italy, there is no Rural Women's Committee. Although the Statute of the Association of Farmers provides for its establishment, it has not been established due to the lack of financial means.

79. Rural women can use health care services under the same conditions and to the same extent as women living in cities, the details of which are given under Article 12 of the Convention.

A woman engaged in agriculture has the same rights deriving from obligatory health insurance as an employed or self-employed woman.

The care for women regarding pregnancy, childbirth and lying-in is especially emphasized, as is shown under Article 12.

The only difference is that the specialised medical institutions are not as available to rural women as they are to women living in cities, due to the distance.

It should be pointed out that a great number of medical institutions has been destroyed or damaged in the war, which is another obstacle to the implementation of the rights to health care. The table on the destroyed or damaged medical institutions has been enclosed.

80. Living conditions with regard to hygienic conditions and water supply are satisfactory.

Under the Law on the Protection of Population from Infectious Diseases ("Official Gazette" No. 60/92), counties are obliged to regulate measures for the protection of population from infectious diseases and to provide finances for it.

Measures for the protection of population from infectious diseases can be general, special and other measures (Article 10).

General measures for prevention and combating of infectious diseases are, among other things:

- ensuring the hygienic quality for food and water, sanitary protection of wells and facilities and equipment for water supplying,

- ensuring sanitary, technical and hygienic conditions for disposal of liquid waste and other waste

- obligatory (preventive) disinfection, disinsectization and deratization in:
    - public waterworks facilities,
    - facilities and areas for disposal of liquid waste and other waste
    - housing units and yards (Article 11).

Article 15

81. The implementation of this Article of the Convention in the Croatian legislation is partly dealt with under Article 2 of the Convention.

Under the Croatian legislation, men and women are equal before the law with regard to both legal capacity and business capacity.

There is no gradation in legal capacity since all people are legal persons. The legal capacity is acquired by birth and lost by death. Full business capacity is acquired when a person becomes 18 years old or when a person who is under 18 but over 16 enters into marriage. Therefore, in implementing these institutes persons are equal regardless of sex, the only limitation in exercising rights, duties and administering of property being the age. From civil legal capacity derives the capacity to be a party which is a prerequisite for the capacity to litigate.

All physical persons are capable and therefore have the capacity to be a party, but all citizens who have business capacity have the capacity to litigate i.e. the property of a person to undertake, with procedural law effect, civil actions. It can be concluded from the above-said that legal status of women in Croatia is equal with that of men with regard to procedures before court or other public bodies, and with regard to concluding contracts in his or her name and for his or her interests.

82. The data provided under Article 7 of the Convention on the number of women working in courts and in law offices show that women not only formally have the access to the work places in judiciary, but the practice shows that every form of discrimination against women in this field has been eliminated, as is the case in other professions as well.

83. Women appear at court as judges, attorneys-at-law, members of the jury, witnesses (in any proceedings before the law) and their testimony has the same legal weight as a man's testimony, since no law makes difference based on sex. In the same way, women are not exempted from criminal responsibility, and they are tried in the same way as men for the same offence.

84. Business capacity enables the woman to independently administer her property, conclude contracts, and acquire rights and responsibilities.

85. Men and women have equal rights with regard to choosing the place of residence and the conditions of stay and movement on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. These issues are regulated by the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence of Citizens the provisions of which do not make any difference between men and women, but speak only about Croatian citizen. When entering into marriage, man and woman are equal in choosing their place of residence, because Article 32 of the Law on Marriage and Family Relations regulates that spouses choose the place of residence by consent. In practice there have not been so far any problems regarding these provisions so that there are no court decisions or decisions by any other bodies on cases of disagreement between the spouses on the place of residence.

Article 16

86. In the Republic of Croatia, most of the issues relating to Article 16 of the Convention are regulated by the Law on Marriage and Family Relations. This Law regulates the issues concerning marriage and marital relations, relations between parents and children, adoption, guardianship and legal supporting. The provisions of this law guarantee all the rights listed in Article 16 of the Convention.

All the provisions of this Law provide for equality between spouses (wife and husband), parents (mother and father) and their mutual or adopted children, etc. in their rights, duties and responsibilities.

87. Under this law, marriage is a legally regulated community of a man and a woman (Article 12).

The Law prescribes prerequisites (material and formal) for entering into marriage, the ways of entering into marriage, bases for termination of marriage and the effects (personal rights and property rights) which can be regulated by legal provisions.

Persons can enter into marriage only before an authorized municipal administration body that keeps registers of births, marriages and deaths.

Article 34, Para 1 of the Law on Marriage and Family Relations provides that the minimum age for marriage is 18.

Para 2 of the above mentioned Article provides for the exception by which the court is authorized to allow a person over 16 (a male or female minor) to enter into marriage if the following prerequisites are fulfilled:

- there is a valid reason for it,
- the minor is physically and mentally mature for marriage.

In the Republic of Croatia there are about 600 such requests a year. When considering these requests the court has to ask the guardianship authority for its opinion. The guardianship authorities often (1/3 of all cases) give negative opinion, but there are cases when the court, despite their negative opinion, allows the persons to enter into marriage.

The requests are usually submitted by pregnant under-age girls, while requests submitted by under-age boys are very rare.

The new Law on Family is being drafted in the Republic of Croatia. The working group will propose to revoke the exception from the basic provision stipulating that only an adult person can enter into marriage.

Article 35 of the Law on Marriage and Family Relations provides that a mentally sick person or seriously mentally retarded persons cannot enter into marriage.

The Law on Marriage and Family Relations regulates entering into marriage with free and full consent in the negative formulation as follows:

"Marriage is invalid if a spouse has entered into marriage out of the fear caused by a serious threat".

Consent to marriage is given in writing.

Free and conscious choosing of the spouse is also guaranteed by Para 1, Article 40, stipulating that a marriage is invalid if a spouse consented to enter into marriage under the false pretences concerning the personality of the other spouse or some of his or her important characteristics.

88. As for personal rights and duties of the spouses, the Law on Marriage and Family Relations comprises effects of marriage which spouses can change by consent and the effects which they cannot change by consent.

Among the rights and duties which the spouses cannot change by consent are: equality, fidelity and mutual assistance, mutual respect of each other, choice of place of work and profession.

89. The principle of equality of spouses, in its absolute and literal meaning, is seen from Article 33 stipulating that each spouse has the right to independently choose his or her place of work and profession.

90. Personal rights and duties about which the spouses can reach an agreement are: the choice of surname, place of residence, decisions on upbringing of children and division of labour in marriage.

Article 30, Para 1 of the Law on Marriage and Family relations provides that when entering into marriage, spouses can reach an agreement that

- each shall keep his or her own surname,
- one of their surnames shall be their mutual surname
- both their surnames shall be their mutual surname
- only one of them shall add to his or her surname the surname of the other spouse.

Therefore the law does not provide ex lege for the surname so that it depends solely on the agreement between future spouses (wife and husband) which of the above mentioned possibilities they will choose.

In practice, the wife usually takes her husband's surname, but there are more and more cases when women keep their surname and add to it the husband's surname or when each spouse keeps his or her own surname.

91. Spouses also have the right and the duty to reach an agreement on their place of residence (Article 32, Para 1). The Law does not obliges the spouses to choose (by consent) their mutual place of residence, although it is very hard to fuliy

realize the marriage without a common place of residence.

92. Spouses have the right and duty to make decisions by consent on upbringing of their mutual children. There are special provisions stipulating that parental rights belong to both mother and father (Article 68) and that parents exercise their parental rights equally and by consent. (Article 75, Para 1).

Article 54 of the Law on Marriage and Family Relations provides that each of the spouses can file for divorce if, due to incompatibility of characters, serious insults, violence, adultery, dishonest life, mental illness, or any other serious reason, marital relations have been seriously and permanently deteriorated.

In practice, women, unsatisfied with the state of their marriage, much oftener file for divorce.

One of the reason is the fact that working women, unlike men, are additionally burdened with household duties and upbringing and care of children.

93. Under Article 54, Para 3, husband cannot file for divorce during pregnancy of his wife and until their mutual child becomes 1 year old, except when the wife agrees to divorce.

This provision protects women who are already under mental and physical strain during pregnancy and after childbirth from further unpleasantness of the divorce procedure. This provision indirectly protects the interest of the fetus and newly born child because mother's mental and physical conditions are decisive for life and psychic health of the child.

In our view, this provision is in conformity with Article 4, Para 2 of the Convention.

94. In case of divorce and other cases of parents living separately (extramarital child), the court or guardianship authority makes decision on granting custody, which can decide that either all children shall be entrusted to one parent or that some children shall be entrusted to mother and some to father.

When making decisions on custody, the guardianship authority or the court must be governed solely by the child's best interests, while parents' interest shall be taken into account only if it is not contrary to the child's interest. So far, children have been much more frequently entrusted to mothers, but the number of cases where the court established that it is in the interest of the child to be entrusted to father, is on the rise. It should also be mentioned that in the Republic of Croatia the number of fathers who wish to be awarded the custody of children is on the rise, but they are not awarded custody if it is not in the child's best interests to be entrusted to father.

In case of separate living of parents, parental rights are exercised by the parent to whom custody has been granted, which means that it can be either mother or father.

Either parent can also be the guardian of an adult child deprived of business capacity.

95. Rights and duties of parents and relatives towards children, as well as rights and duties of children towards parents and relatives are equal regardless of whether children have been born in wedlock or out of wedlock (Article 5 of the Law on Marriage and Family Relations).

96. One of the parental rights of parents is to administer child's property by consent. Parents can strain or deprive child's property only with permission by the guardianship authority which grants such a permission only if the means derived from such legal business are used for some other private or legal interest of the child (medical treatment, education, purchase of other real estate, etc.).

97. The Law on Marriage and Family Relations differentiate between mutual and individual property of spouses. Mutual property is the property which the spouses acquired by their work while they were married or which derives from that property (Article 277).

Spouses mutually own and use their mutual property.

Spouses mutually administer their mutual property, but they can reach an agreement that only one spouse (either wife or husband) administers and uses their mutual property. During marriage or after the termination of marriage either spouse can file for division of their mutual property. In establishing of the co-owned parts, the share of a spouse is determined according to his or her contribution to acquisition of their common property, and the attention is paid not only to the income of a spouse but also to help of one spouse to another, work in household and family, care and upbringing of children.

This provision in principle protects women who still spend much more time and efforts for the above mentioned activities than men.

98. Family planning is provided for by the Law on Medical Measures for Exercising the Right to Freely Deciding on Giving Birth ("Official Gazette" No. 18/78) which was dealt with under Article 12 of the Convention.